Crop Production

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WINTER WHEAT AND RYE: DECEMBER 1, 1958

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report of WINTER WHEAT ACREAGE SEEDED and PRODUCTION and RYE ACREAGE SEEDED and CONDITION, for the United States, from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

ITEM	Crops of 1948-57	Crop of 1957	Crop of 1958	Crop of 1959 1/
WINTER WHEAT:				
Acreage seeded for all purposes (1,000 acres)	51,489	37,423	44,088	45,063
Yield per seeded acre (bu.)	16.0	19.0	26.8	21.2
Production (1,000 bu.)	814,784	710,776	1,179,924	957,369
Seedings as % of previous year	---	84.2	117.8	102.2
Not harvested for grain (percent)	17.0	15.3	5.8	8.4
RYE:				
Acreage seeded for all purposes (1,000 acres)	3,918	4,413	4,442	3,908
Seedings as % of previous year	---	97.5	100.7	88.0
Condition Dec. 1 (percent)	82	78	92	87

1/ Indicated December 1, 1958.

APPROVED:

True D. Morse

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-3 (58)
Washington, D. C.

WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat seedings in the fall of 1958 spread over a larger acreage than the previous year as the end of the Acreage Reserve Program for wheat made a significantly larger acreage eligible for seeding. Total seedings of winter wheat for all purposes this fall are estimated at 45.1 million acres, an increase of 2 percent over seedings in the fall of 1957 but 12 percent less than average. The crop seeded in the fall of 1958 was planted under acreage allotments and marketing quotas with the same National wheat allotment as last year of 55 million acres.

A 1959 winter wheat crop of 957 million bushels is indicated, based on conditions as of December 1 and other factors. A crop of this size indicates a relatively sharp decline following the record crop of 1958 but would still be the fifth largest crop of record and 17 percent above average.

Weather conditions between December 1 and harvest time as well as damage from insects and disease largely influence the final outturn of the crop. The current forecast of production assumes normal weather, insect, and disease conditions for the remainder of the 1959 crop season. In the last 20 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from December 1 to harvest has been 125 million bushels, ranging from a maximum change of 274 million bushels to a minimum of 5 million bushels.

The acreage seeded to winter wheat in the fall of 1958 was not influenced by the Acreage Reserve Program but an increased amount of wheat acreage moved under the Conservation Reserve Program. Nearly 4 million acres of winter wheat were placed under the Acreage Reserve Program for 1958 and presumably were available for seeding in 1959. The seeded increase of only 1 million acres suggests closer grower adherence to allotments as well as a shift of some of the 1958 acres in the Acreage Reserve to the Conservation Reserve in 1959.

Present 1959 crop prospects lag well behind the record 1958 crop but are still well ahead of average. In contrast to the uniform favorable conditions of a year ago, several important producing areas were already having to resist the unfavorable shortage of early fall surface moisture. The crop was seeded at an early date as favorable weather permitted regular and extensive field work. However, a significant acreage was seeded in dry surface soils, resulting in slow germination and irregular stands. Over much of the Plains States, satisfactory stands were obtained but plant roots encountered limited surface moisture and made slow progress into the more favorable subsoil moisture. Fields greened slowly with limited fall plant growth and entered the dormant period with the prospect of requiring only a limited amount of winter moisture but vulnerable to damage by soil blowing.

In Kansas, fall weather conditions were generally favorable for seeding, though lack of surface moisture in some areas made the season less favorable than a year ago. The acreage was planted in good time and germination was

good to fair except in dry areas. The proportion of the acreage seeded on summer fallow land this fall is appreciably less than a year ago but higher than in most other years. Germination was slow in scattered western and southern areas with emergence delayed until late November in some localities. The dry October and early November retarded top and root development and establishment of secondary roots in many areas was insufficient to permit fall grazing of seeded wheat. Mid and late November moisture induced considerable root development with plants reaching the very favorable subsoil moisture. This brought about a more optimistic outlook for next year's crop.

The Nebraska acreage was seeded under much different circumstances than a year earlier. Lack of precipitation in August and September resulted in a dry top soil. The crop germinated slowly, came up to uneven stands, and developed a limited secondary root system. Tap roots have generally reached the favorable subsoil moisture and beneficial moisture during November brought favorable plant response. However, much of the acreage is vulnerable to winter kill and would welcome a better snow cover.

The Oklahoma fall seeding season was more favorable than usual with the crop developing over good subsoil moisture reserves. Early seeded fields were up to good stands but subsequent dry weather slowed late seedings and retarded lateral root development of early seedings. Pasturing of wheat was quite limited until mid-November rains firmed surface soils and permitted grazing without pulling young plants. Additional moisture is needed in some areas to produce proper early crop development and permit adequate growth of late seeded fields.

In Texas, rains during late summer months provided excellent moisture for early sowing of High Plains wheat. Growers responded to the favorable moisture with early seeding and fields were quickly up to good stands. Lack of sufficient moisture after early September reduced secondary root development and resulted in some crop deterioration. The later seeding areas in the northern Low Plains and northern Cross Timbers counties were short of surface moisture with many fields "dry seeded". Some fields are not yet up to stands and fields up to stands need additional moisture.

Wheat in Colorado was generally seeded on time and under favorable conditions. Much of the acreage on the eastern plains has exceptionally good rooting, is normal in development, and shows good color and condition for entering the winter. Beneficial wet snows during November pushed root development into the favorable subsoil moisture and generally enhanced crop prospects. Some early seedings in southeastern counties made excessive early growth and drained heavily on soil moisture supplies. This acreage developed on a limited root system but recent moisture should bring much improvement.

In the North Central States other than Kansas and Nebraska, seeding of wheat was generally made under favorable conditions with fields up to good stands. The early harvest of corn and soybeans permitted early seeding of

(Continued on page 6)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage seeded 1/					Production			
	Crop of 1948-57	Crop of 1957	Crop of 1958	Crop of 1959	Crop of 1959 as percent of crop of 1958	Crop of 1948-57	Crop of 1957	Crop of 1958	Crop of 1959 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	392	260	283	306	108	10,957	8,085	9,212	9,792
N. J.	94	62	67	66	98	1,778	1,475	1,768	1,584
Pa.	797	563	580	568	98	18,187	14,248	16,920	15,336
Ohio	2,009	1,524	1,532	1,578	103	48,335	32,890	46,345	44,184
Ind.	1,506	1,308	1,321	1,347	102	35,830	32,666	40,992	40,410
Ill.	1,770	1,787	1,769	1,804	102	44,206	36,477	54,180	55,924
Mich.	1,215	1,005	1,106	1,206	109	32,935	28,739	41,800	38,592
Wis.	30	26	30	36	120	700	612	1,015	1,152
Minn.	63	36	33	40	121	1,103	742	961	960
Iowa	198	136	156	164	105	3,670	3,584	5,250	4,756
Mo.	1,732	1,876	1,688	1,756	104	35,537	37,789	40,488	40,388
S. Dak.	397	411	534	603	113	5,384	10,488	17,250	7,839
Nebr.	4,121	3,284	3,612	3,468	96	75,137	78,597	113,355	83,232
Kans.	12,948	7,199	10,870	10,979	101	169,289	100,111	291,252	208,601
Del.	51	32	31	29	93	972	638	714	754
Md.	259	172	179	177	99	5,038	3,397	4,233	4,425
Va.	368	267	256	274	107	7,184	4,731	6,162	6,850
W. Va.	64	35	33	31	94	1,111	609	770	620
N. C.	410	392	357	446	125	7,326	6,916	7,614	9,812
S. C.	177	204	149	195	131	2,971	3,510	3,124	3,510
Ga.	137	124	79	103	130	2,099	1,848	1,633	1,648
Ky.	345	294	250	270	108	4,761	3,958	3,948	4,590
Tenn.	272	243	160	216	135	4,046	3,485	2,660	3,456
Ala.	48	162	133	80	60	707	2,340	2,300	1,520
Miss.	46	190	162	60	37	731	3,483	1,904	960
Ark.	83	210	155	202	130	1,295	3,260	2,340	3,636
La.	3/ 76	132	70	84	120	3/ 806	1,344	672	1,008
Okla.	5,980	4,276	4,661	5,034	108	64,925	43,025	115,440	70,476
Texas	5,267	3,159	3,696	4,287	116	35,358	33,669	73,040	64,305
Mont.	1,750	1,885	2,413	2,075	86	34,091	45,276	63,369	45,650
Idaho	863	694	756	733	97	19,402	19,904	20,496	19,058
Wyo.	301	275	289	263	91	4,734	5,456	7,280	4,734
Colo.	3,254	2,007	3,071	2,917	95	35,421	35,378	69,232	55,423
N. Mex.	534	189	217	273	126	1,652	2,109	3,724	3,276
Ariz.	34	69	130	114	88	903	2,268	3,904	3,876
Utah	320	214	220	194	88	4,942	3,895	3,939	2,910
Nev.	4	4	6	5	82	109	136	222	175
Wash.	2,208	1,746	1,886	1,924	102	59,207	63,954	67,858	61,568
Oreg.	836	670	757	765	101	22,205	23,458	25,305	22,950
Calif.	580	301	391	391	100	10,305	6,226	8,162	7,429
U. S.	51,489	37,423	44,088	45,063	102.2	814,784	710,776	1,179,924	957,369

1/ Total acreage seeded for all purposes.
2/ Indicated December 1, 1958.
3/ Short-time average.

RYE

State	Acreage seeded 1/					Condition December 1			
	Crops of 1948-57	Crop of 1957	Crop of 1958	Crop of 1959	Crop of 1959 as percent of crop of 1958	Average 1947-56 (crops of 1948-57)	1956 (crop of 1957)	1957 (crop of 1958)	1958 (crop of 1959)
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	117	139	139	132	95	90	90	88	92
N.J.	89	93	108	102	94	88	91	93	92
Pa.	30	48	55	41	75	88	92	92	92
Ohio	84	86	100	85	85	85	78	91	93
Ind.	206	284	213	181	85	87	82	90	95
Ill.	154	204	188	164	87	89	83	92	96
Mich.	163	184	215	241	112	92	86	95	98
Wis.	88	44	43	43	100	88	93	93	94
Minn.	164	94	81	65	80	87	88	95	92
Iowa	37	70	47	33	70	84	80	96	88
Mo.	166	230	200	168	84	81	68	83	90
N.Dak.	329	260	390	250	64	82	82	89	75
S.Dak.	370	218	275	170	62	79	81	97	68
Nebr.	304	321	299	242	81	80	61	97	77
Kans.	164	361	365	274	75	75	65	95	90
Del.	36	45	47	43	91	89	86	92	93
Md.	62	86	92	84	91	89	80	94	93
Va.	179	208	220	231	105	87	85	93	92
N.C.	132	134	150	154	103	86	86	88	90
S.C.	34	47	43	46	107	78	75	80	73
Ga.	38	65	59	68	115	78	79	86	56
Ky.	147	151	134	121	90	84	86	90	92
Tenn.	101	106	85	77	91	82	87	87	91
Okla.	244	361	347	337	97	66	72	92	80
Texas	118	108	100	100	100	62	57	89	84
Mont.	32	36	43	40	93	82	76	89	83
Idaho	10	10	9	9	100	92	92	94	91
Wyo.	30	40	32	30	94	82	70	96	85
Colo.	73	92	80	88	110	75	60	94	90
N.Mex.	8	13	16	21	131	73	69	93	90
Utah	11	13	13	9	69	74	50	94	59
Wash.	69	133	125	130	104	84	90	95	85
Oreg.	108	110	110	110	100	88	88	95	86
Calif.	18	19	19	19	100	84	84	82	85
U. S.	3,918	4,413	4,442	3,908	88.0	82	78	92	87

1/ Total acreage seeded for all purposes.

wheat with fields showing very favorable early season growth. Atlantic Coast and South Central States experienced a much more favorable season for planting than a year ago with plantings accomplished at an early date. Fields were up to good stands and making good early growth with the exception of South Carolina and Georgia, plagued with dry soils that slowed seedings and germination.

Mountain and Pacific States seeded the crop under favorable moisture conditions although surface moisture was not as adequate as usual. Areas in South Dakota, Wyoming, and Utah bordered on deficient soil moisture supplies and seedings progressed slowly. Growth has been limited with condition of the crop sharply below the favorable prospects of a year ago.

The indicated yield of 21.2 bushels per seeded acre for the United States is well below the record yield of 26.8 bushels in 1958, but more than 5 bushels above the average yield. Current conditions indicate that 8.4 percent of the National acreage seeded for harvest in 1959 will not be harvested for grain compared with 5.8 percent for the 1958 crop and the average of 17 percent.

RYE: The estimated rye acreage sown for all purposes in the fall of 1958 is 3.9 million acres, 12 percent less than in the fall of 1957 and slightly below average.

The acreage seeded was reduced in most of the important rye States. The decreased acreage is due largely to a combination of dry soil conditions in North and South Dakota that prevented seedings, larger wheat seedings in some States, and plentiful feed supplies that reduced the need for pasture. Rye seedings were made under favorable conditions except in Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Iowa where soil moisture conditions were fair to very dry. Excessive moisture was experienced in some northern sections east of the Mississippi at planting time.

Less than one-fourth of the United States seedings were made in the Plains States of the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas compared with nearly one-third last fall. More than half the rye crop was produced in these States last year. In North Dakota an estimated 250,000 acres were seeded, 36 percent less than last year. This reduction dropped the State from first in the Nation's seeded acreage last year to third this year. Acreage seeded in South Dakota was also reduced sharply, 38 percent below last year.

The condition of rye on December 1, reported at 87 percent, reflects the favorable growing conditions in most States. The three Northern Plains States, Georgia, and South Carolina are the exceptions where moisture supplies are low and rain is needed. The current condition is 5 points below the record level of last year but 5 points above average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Crop Production

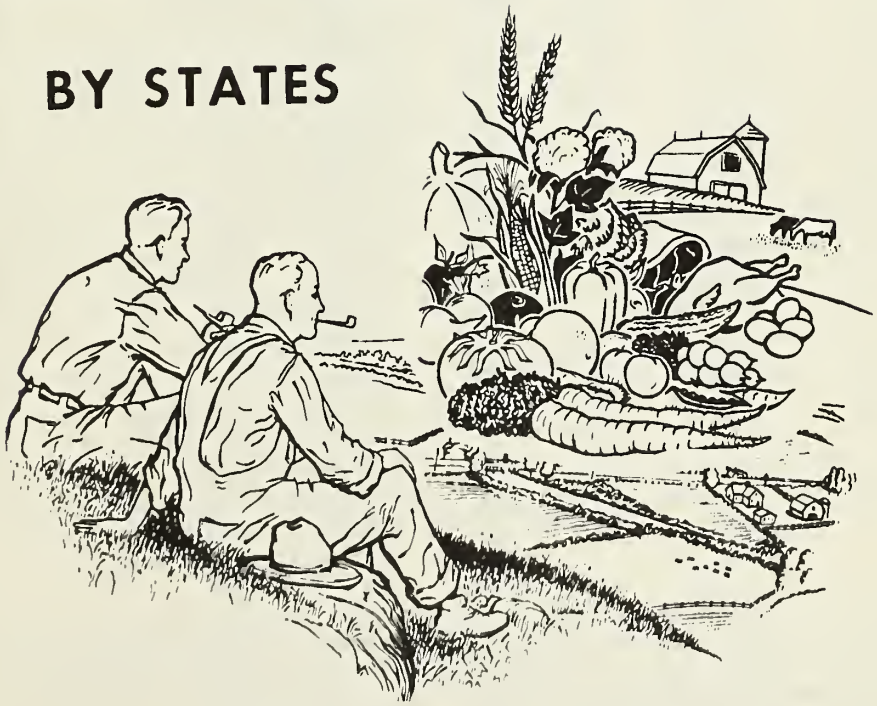
1958 ANNUAL SUMMARY

Acreage

Yield

Production

BY STATES



DECEMBER 17, 1958

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service • Crop Reporting Board
CR PR 2-1 (58) Washington D. C.

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This report includes the revised estimates for 1957 and preliminary estimates for 1958. Further revisions of 1957 estimates generally will not be made until after the 1959 Census data are available. The 1958 estimates of crop production are subject to revision in December 1959. Although certain crops such as potatoes, maple products, sugar beets, tobacco, peanuts, fruits and nuts may be revised at the beginning of the 1959 crop year.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes this report on CROP ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP PRODUCTION, 1958 ANNUAL SUMMARY

Acreage, Yield, and Production, by States

CROP	ACRES HARVESTED (In thousands)				PRODUCTION (In thousands)		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Unit	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
Corn, all	81,256	72,616	73,470	Bu.	3,144,304	3,422,331	3,799,844
Wheat, all	63,672	43,806	53,577	Bu.	1,116,216	950,662	1,462,218
Winter	45,196	31,715	41,539	Bu.	849,604	710,776	1,179,924
All spring	18,477	12,091	12,038	Bu.	266,611	239,886	282,294
Durum	2,409	2,281	929	Bu.	29,904	39,680	22,077
Other spring	16,068	9,810	11,109	Bu.	236,707	200,206	260,217
Oats	37,752	34,647	31,826	Bu.	1,293,976	1,300,954	1,422,164
Soybeans for beans	14,557	20,826	23,752	Bu.	296,294	483,715	574,413
Barley	11,110	14,988	14,876	Bu.	302,770	437,170	470,449
Rye	1,737	1,672	1,784	Bu.	22,359	27,243	32,485
Buckwheat	227	109	98	Bu.	3,903	1,871	1,783
Flaxseed	4,621	4,899	3,853	Bu.	41,170	25,919	39,543
Rice	1,911	1,340	1,421	Bag 1/	46,975	42,935	47,015
Popcorn	156	145	234	Lb.	257,457	253,954	484,202
Sorghum grain	8,382	19,503	16,761	Bu.	165,998	564,324	614,845
Sorghum forage	4,881	4,382	2,471	Tons 2/	5,689	7,508	4,936
Sorghum silage	973	1,822	1,313	Tons 3/	5,889	15,157	12,268
Cotton, lint	21,853	13,558	11,858	Bales	14,136	10,964	11,581
Cottonseed	---	---	---	Tons	5,767	4,609	4,788
Hay, all	74,204	73,431	73,033	Tons	105,094	120,977	121,924
Hay, wild	13,796	12,405	11,636	Tons	11,087	11,346	10,481
Alfalfa seed	1,028	882	832	Lb.	135,415	160,865	147,999
Red clover seed	1,502	965	1,101	Lb.	88,427	71,623	76,028
Alsike clover seed	80	50	37	Lb.	12,576	11,456	8,915
Sweetclover seed	288	188	147	Lb.	46,480	30,705	26,112
Lespedeza seed	750	685	702	Lb.	148,226	141,775	150,870
Timothy seed	285	255	188	Lb.	40,958	37,595	25,230
Beans, dry	1,560	1,379	1,600	Bags 4/	16,825	15,626	18,981
Peas, dry	305	272	203	Bags 4/	3,440	3,326	2,475
Cowpeas for peas	360	202	205	Bu.	2,233	1,425	1,561
Peanuts picked and threshed	2,062	1,481	1,537	Lb.	1,717,078	1,435,945	1,864,725
Velvetbeans 5/	466	236	159	Tons	185	107	76
Potatoes 6/							
Winter	24	44	34	Cwt.	3,767	6,790	4,971
Early spring	24	32	31	Cwt.	3,224	4,408	4,703
Late spring	197	174	178	Cwt.	26,538	30,104	27,499
Early summer	122	101	105	Cwt.	9,920	9,047	11,049
Late summer	214	182	184	Cwt.	33,158	32,209	34,663
Fall	912	850	932	Cwt.	152,008	156,981	180,897
Total	1,493	1,383	1,466	Cwt.	228,615	239,539	263,782

1/ Bags of 100 pounds. 2/ Dry weight. 3/ Green weight. 4/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned). 5/ All purposes. 6/ Averages 1949-56.

CROP	ACRES HARVESTED (In thousands)			PRODUCTION (In thousands)			
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Unit	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
Sweetpotatoes 1/	362	281	266	Cwt.	19,772	17,467	17,434
Tobacco	1,634	1,122	1,081	Lb.	2,134,443	1,667,544	1,757,810
Sorghum sirup	58	34	36	Gal.	3,764	2,567	2,954
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	317	277	284	Tons	6,795	6,750	7,014
Sugarcane sirup	41	15	14	Gal.	7,770	3,225	3,770
Sugar beets	769	880	891	Tons	11,770	15,530	15,299
Maple sirup	2/ 7,298	2/ 5,752	2/ 5,075	Gal.	3/ 1,675	3/ 1,833	3/ 1,516
Broomcorn	253	279	201	Tons	33	42	35
Hops	34	28	33	Lb.	49,544	40,135	48,407
Apples, com'l. crop	---	---	---	Bu.	4/ 108,163	4/ 118,548	4/ 124,717
Peaches	---	---	---	Bu.	4/ 62,974	4/ 61,518	4/ 70,120
Pears	---	---	---	Bu.	4/ 29,828	4/ 31,676	4/ 28,774
Grapes	---	---	---	Tons	4/ 2,931	2,599	2,950
Cherries	---	---	---	Tons	4/ 217	240	187
Apricots	---	---	---	Tons	4/ 210	4/ 190	4/ 108
Plums	---	---	---	Tons	86	4/ 88	70
Prunes, dried	---	---	---	Tons	4/ 166	168	97
Prunes, other than dried	---	---	---	Tons	4/ 86	63	47
Avocados	---	---	---	Tons	30	57	45
Olives (Calif.)	---	---	---	Tons	48	37	70
Oranges	---	---	---	Boxes	4/ 123,680	4/ 111,155	126,635
Grapefruit	---	---	---	Boxes	4/ 44,983	4/ 39,780	42,500
Lemons (Calif.)	---	---	---	Boxes	13,266	16,900	15,500
Cranberries	25	21	21	Bbl.	953	1,050	1,127
Pecans	---	---	---	Lb.	148,347	141,350	162,100
Almonds (Calif.)	---	---	---	Tons	41	38	20
Walnuts	---	---	---	Tons	4/ 73	67	84
Tung nuts	---	---	---	Tons	70	83	134
Com'l. vegetables:							
For fresh market 1/:							
(28 crops)	2,064	1,993	2,012	Tons	10,310	10,241	10,614
For processing							
(11 crops) 5/	1,748	1,741	1,617	Tons	6,253	6,809	7,465
Total 59 crops 6/	339,087	318,678	321,109		---	---	---

CROP	Unit	YIELD PER ACRE		
		Average 1947-56	1957	1958
Corn, all	Bu.	38.8	47.1	51.7
Wheat, all	Bu.	17.7	21.7	27.3
Winter	Bu.	18.9	22.4	28.4
All spring	Bu.	14.6	19.8	23.5
Durum	Bu.	11.9	17.4	23.8
Other spring	Bu.	14.9	20.4	23.4

1/ Averages 1949-56. 2/ 1,000 trees tapped. 3/ Includes sirup later made into sugar. 4/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 5/ Estimates of pimientos discontinued beginning with the 1956 crop. 6/ Excluding crops not harvested, minor crops, duplicated seed acreages, strawberries and other fruits.

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 17, 1958, Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

CROP	Unit	YIELD PER ACRE: Average 1947-56	1957	1958
Oats	Bu.	34.3	37.5	44.7
Soybeans for beans	Bu.	20.3	23.2	24.2
Barley	Bu.	27.2	29.2	31.6
Rye	Bu.	12.8	16.3	18.2
Buckwheat	Bu.	17.7	17.2	18.2
Flaxseed	Bu.	9.0	5.3	10.3
Rice	Lb.	2,465	3,204	3,309
Popcorn	Lb.	1,624	1,746	2,069
Sorghum grain	Bu.	19.6	28.9	36.7
Sorghum forage	Tons 1/	1.20	1.71	2.00
Sorghum silage	Tons 2/	6.20	8.32	9.34
Cotton, lint	Lb.	317	388	469
Hay, all	Tons	1.42	1.65	1.67
Hay, wild	Tons	.80	.91	.90
Alfalfa seed	Lb.	130	182	178
Red clover seed	Lb.	60	74	69
Alsike clover seed	Lb.	168	228	241
Sweetclover seed	Lb.	162	164	177
Lespedeza seed	Lb.	194	207	215
Timothy seed	Lb.	142	147	134
Beans, dry	Lb.	1,088	1,133	1,186
Peas, dry	Lb.	1,136	1,223	1,219
Cowpeas for peas	Bu.	6.2	7.1	7.6
Peanuts picked & threshed	Lb.	870	970	1,213
Velvetbeans 3/	Lb.	784	907	956
Cranberries	Bbl.	38.9	49.4	53.9
Potatoes 4/				
Winter	Cwt.	156.5	154.3	144.1
Early spring	Cwt.	134.2	139.5	150.7
Late spring	Cwt.	135.4	173.3	154.3
Early summer	Cwt.	82.0	89.7	104.8
Late summer	Cwt.	156.2	176.7	187.9
Fall	Cwt.	166.9	184.7	194.1
Total	Cwt.	153.6	173.3	180.0
Sweetpotatoes 4/	Cwt.	54.7	62.2	65.5
Tobacco	Lb.	1,315	1,486	1,626
Sorghum sirup	Gal.	66.0	75.5	82.1
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	Tons	21.6	24.4	24.7
Sugarcane sirup	Gal.	201	215	269
Sugar beets	Tons	15.3	17.7	17.2
Broomcorn	Lb.	258	305	350
Hops	Lb.	1,473	1,449	1,449

1/ Dry weight. 2/ Green weight.
3/ All purposes. 4/ Averages 1949-56.

A P P R O V E D:

True D. Morse

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ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN 1958

Crop production in 1958 reached an all-time high -- 11 percent larger than the previous record. High yields per acre were mainly responsible as harvested acreage was the third lowest in over 20 years. Planted acreage was the smallest in 40 years. The all-crop production index for 59 crops reached 118, (1947-49=100) a surprising surge in a single year above the 106 reached by three former best production years, 1957, 1956, and 1948. The feed grain production index reached 134, food grains 117, oil seed crops 181, and sugar crops 124.

Weather generally seemed to be working for farmers throughout the entire cycle from before seeding until after harvest. Soil moisture was more generally adequate for seed germination and plant growth than in most years. Irrigation water supplies were ample. Moderate temperatures favored full growth and maturity and dry fall weather aided rapid and successful harvest. Weather benefits thus contributed directly to crop success and also gave added effectiveness to the many advancing techniques increasing farmers' production efficiency.

Whatever the causes of the yield upsurge--differing crop by crop, section by section, and even farm to farm--the total results were outstanding by all standards of comparison. New yield per acre records were set by corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, barley, rye, sorghum grain and silage, rice, cotton, hay, peanuts, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and tobacco. These crops include the acreage heavyweights of American agriculture and represent all but about 4 percent of the total harvested acreage for the field crops included in this summary. The all-crop index of yield per acre reached 143, (1947-49=100), surprisingly higher than the 1957 former record of 127.

Production totals rose far beyond other big crop years even though held down to some extent by below average acreages of most crops. This was the biggest production year of record for wheat, corn, soybeans, barley, sorghum grain, hay, popcorn, and tung nuts. The condition of pastures during a long grazing season was widely reported to be the best in many years. Large to near-record crops of oats, peanuts, potatoes, sugarbeets, dry beans, apples, peaches, and pecans were raised. Acreage reduction from earlier years caused relatively small production of cotton, rice, tobacco, flaxseed, sweetpotatoes and most legume and grass seeds despite high per acre yields.

The winter wheat crop started the 1958 yield and production demonstration with a fast start, aided by the best fall soil moisture supply in many years in the Great Plains and good conditions in most other leading sections. Extremely favorable aspects for all stages of growth and maturity were consistently reported for the crop. Rust and other disease damage was unusually small and threatened grasshopper invasions were largely missed. Harvest was successfully accomplished despite some rainy, windy weather which in some sections twisted and nearly flattened many fields of ripening small grains. Winter wheat acreage for 1958, with excellent soil moisture in the Plains, had increased almost a third from the low 1957 level to which it had dropped in response to drought effects and Soil Bank inducements. The almost 42 million acres harvested, after the smallest loss since 1931, was still below average but record per acre yields brought forth the Nation's largest winter wheat crop. Spring wheat seedings both of durum and other spring varieties shared in the good small grain growing conditions in most but not all principal areas and came through harvest with record average yields. The all wheat crop of almost 1.5 billion bushels was more than half larger than in 1957. Rye, a sister food grain of lesser importance, also had a record yield average and the largest crop since 1942. Rice yields made further advances to a new record yield level with excellent growth and harvest conditions in most major States. Buckwheat continued to decline in acreage and production. Led by the huge wheat outturn, the four food grains as a group turned out a record tonnage a half larger than in 1957.

Feed grain crops took full advantage of the good 1958 growing conditions. Corn had a generally good start although somewhat uneven and affected by some wet weather damage in some central areas. There was little July and August drought and heat damage at pollination and other critical periods, however, and yields climbed to new highs throughout major corn belt States. The southern and eastern States' crop, lacking drought, also was outstanding. Frost held off to let most late plantings mature and a dry fall with sunny "Indian Summer" weather reached through October and well into November, drying the crop for a rapid harvest. This was marred only by over-dry conditions which caused excessive ear droppage in South Dakota, parts of Iowa, and Nebraska and some other sections. The large increase in per acre yield over the 1957 previous record made 1958 the Nation's biggest corn year with a 3.8 billion bushel crop, more than a tenth above last year's. This is well above the old champion and lush corn belt year 1948, when corn acreage was almost a sixth larger. Oats acreage was reduced to the lowest level in many years by wet weather at planting time in southern parts of the spring oats area and some winter-killing of fall plantings. Abundant moisture for growth, cool weather for filling and maturity, and light disease incidence, however, produced a record average yield per acre and an above average crop. Barley shared the conditions favoring the other small grains and produced a record high yield and production from acreage slightly under last year's.

Sorghum grain seemed headed for a come-down from its 1957 record after many growers in leading Plains States increased wheat, thus reducing national sorghum acreage harvested about one-seventh. But the rapid rise of new hybrid varieties, plus nearly ideal growth conditions for all plantings, brought nearly a tenth more production than from last year's larger acreage. The total result for the four feed grains--corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grain--with new high average per acre yields for all four crops, was feed grain production a tenth above last year's previous record.

Oilseed crops also had an outstanding year in 1958. The soybean crop had its best year and excelled in all leading areas with timely planting, excellent growth, successful maturity, and only small harvest loss. Acreage made another successive annual expansion, yields reached a new record high, and production moved up again for the fifth successive year--this time to well past a half-billion bushel total. Cotton acreage was reduced sharply to the smallest total since far off 1876. Much cotton allotment acreage went into the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve. Despite some lateness and wet-weather setbacks in central States, extremely high yields from the irrigated crops in the southwest as well as other sections set new high per acre yields and brought larger production of lint and seed than in 1957. The peanut crop flourished in all leading areas, reaching record per acre yield levels and the largest production since 1950 although harvested acreage was a fourth below average. Flaxseed acreage reduction held down the production of this crop to 4 percent below average although the season was favorable and per acre yields were the second highest since 1906. Total oilseed tonnage produced reached a new high, 17 percent larger than the 1957 previous record.

Forage production in most areas in 1958 was largest in many years, even exceeding the generally favorable growth of 1957. Soil moisture was generally plentiful at the season's start. Heavy rainfall and cool to moderate weather prevailed in main clover and grass areas. Plentiful irrigation water helped western alfalfa, which had less insect damage than had been feared. Hay yield per acre and total production slightly exceeded former record levels. Silage yields were high, whether of corn, grass,or sorghums. If rainy weather wasted hay and reduced quality in some east north central areas, later growth came on with a vim. Much good late tonnage was harvested in many sections. Pastures and ranges continued to supply good grazing longer and more abundantly than usual over wide areas. Western livestock grazing conditions in early spring were best since 1942 and despite some drought setbacks continued best since 1950. The large part played by good pastures in 1958 is not reflected in indexes of production already mentioned. It was reflected, however, in excellent livestock gains, strong demand for stocker and feeder livestock, and record high milk production rates per cow, through successive months.

Potato production in 1958 was 10 percent above the 1957 total and 15 percent above average, reaching the fourth largest of record.

Average yields on the entire potato acreage were slightly larger than the previous record high. Production of winter and late spring potatoes was below 1957 but extremely favorable conditions for mid-season and late crops brought much larger production than last year and record yields.

Tobacco production, all types combined, although 5 percent above 1957, was the second smallest in 15 years. Despite wet, cool weather which delayed plant bed and land preparation and gave the crop a late start in main areas, the fine growing season developed highest yields of record. The total tobacco acreage was 4 percent below last year and smallest since 1908. Sugarcane production for sugar has had an excellent harvest season in Louisiana and Florida, with estimated production slightly above last year. Sugar beet production and average yield was slightly below last year's record after heavier than usual acreage loss in California. Maple sirup production was sharply lower than in 1957 with the number of trees tapped continuing the downtrend started in 1947. The popcorn crop was much the largest of record, from large acreage and high yields. The drybean crop was fourth largest everygrown with good crops in most areas. Dry pea production was about a fourth smaller than last year with decreases in all classes; acreage was sharply lower and yield slightly lower.

Planted acreage for 1958 harvest totaled 330 million acres, the smallest planted acreage in 40 years covered by comparable records. Principal reductions were made in sorghums, oats, cotton, and flaxseed. Largest increases were made in winter wheat, soybeans, and spring wheat other than durum. There were smaller increases in corn, rice, dry beans, potatoes, sugar cane, sugar beets, and certain vegetable crops.

The total acreage harvested for 59 crops was 321 million acres. This was only slightly larger than the nearly 319 million acres harvested in 1957 and in 1956 and, except for these two years, is the smallest total harvested since 1936. Largest harvested acreage increases over 1957 in millions of acres were: winter wheat, 9.8; soybeans, 2.9; and corn 0.9. Largest decreases in harvested acreage from 1957 in millions of acres were: oats, 2.8; sorghum grain, 2.7; sorghum forage, 1.9; cotton, 1.7; flaxseed, 1.0; sorghum silage, 0.5; and hay, 0.4. The large shift from sorghums to wheat in Great Plains areas is reflected in acreage comparisons.

Loss of acreage between planting and harvest of 1958 crops was the smallest since 1929. Excluding the acreage of oats and other grains cut for hay, the difference between the planted totals and acreage harvested was only 9.3 million acres, about 40 percent less than the relatively moderate losses of 1957. A look back over comparable records of losses covering nearly 30 years shows 6 years in this span when losses exceeded 25 million acres, led by 1934 with a 44 million acre loss. Winter wheat loss for the 1958 crop was only 2.5 million acres, lowest since 1931.

The worst wheat loss year was 1951 with losses of almost 16 million acres, close to twice the total 1958 loss for all crops. Comparative freedom from drought was a major factor in the small acreage losses.

The somewhat rosy description of the 1958 crop season, although fully supported by outcome, is not intended to imply that weather everywhere was ideal or that farmers had no setbacks while attaining the year's large production. The winter planting season in some parts of the Southeast and in South Central Sections was so wet and cold, that many plantings of grains and cover crops were delayed or bypassed. Some of the oats winter-killed. Heavy spring rains flooded some streams in Central areas and drowned out or delayed plantings in parts of the Ohio and middle Mississippi River Valleys, and some other Southern areas. Good cotton stands in the Central Belt were hard to get and keep and heavy insect attacks continued during rainy periods when poisons could not be applied. A widespread grasshopper threat developed in the Central Great Plains but was fought down and faded. In some Northern areas, sustained dry conditions held down growth, especially in parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana. Dry weather and periods of extreme heat in central and eastern Washington and Oregon hurried grain ripening and reduced yields. Rains at pollination time reduced the set of some Pacific Coast fruit and nut crops. Prodigious snows early in the season hindered harvest of maple sirup in the Northeast. Many other instances of crop difficulties could be cited.

Total 1958 production of 27 hay, pasture, turf, and winter cover crop seeds was about 17 percent smaller than in 1957 and the average production. Hay and pasture legume seeds showed a slight decline from last year largely as a result of the smaller California alfalfa seed crop but also reflected smaller crops of alsike clover, sweet clover, and white clover. Red clover and ladino clover increased from the 1957 level. The best conditions for growth and harvest of lespedeza seed in several years brought high yields and larger outturn than last year. Grass seed production was smaller than in 1957 by more than two-fifths. Winter cover crop seed outturn was off substantially from last year because of drought conditions in western Oregon, despite increases in some crops in South Central and Southeastern States. A major factor in decreased 1958 production of many grass and other seeds was large stocks from the big 1957 crops which discouraged saving acreage for seed.

Principal fresh market vegetables and melons produced 4 percent more tonnage in 1958 than in 1957 and 3 percent more than average. Of the 28 crops included, substantial increases over last year were shown by broccoli, cabbage, sweet corn, cataloups, and watermelons. Compared with 1957, considerably smaller crops of celery, onions, and tomatoes and slightly smaller crops of asparagus, snap beans, cauliflower, cucumbers, and green peppers were produced. Value of principal vegetable and melon crops, however, was almost an eighth under the record high value of these crops in 1957.

Strawberry production in 1958 was 4 percent below the record large 1957 crop but 27 percent above average.

Vegetables for processing in 1958, including 10 principal kinds, was a tenth above the previous year's production and almost a fifth above average. Acreage harvested was 7 percent less than in 1957 but higher yields for almost all crops more than offset the acreage decrease. Processing tomato tonnage of 4.26 million tons practically equalled the record crop of 1951. Snap beans slightly exceeded the 1957 former record production. Kraut cabbage tonnage exceeded last year's by more than a fifth but failed to equal some other large years. The 7 other principal processing vegetable crops showed tonnage below 1957, ranging from small percentages for asparagus, cucumbers for pickles, and green lima beans to around a tenth or more for beets for canning, green peas, sweet corn, and spinach. Tonnages of all crops were above average except green lima beans and sweet corn.

The aggregate production of fruit and edible tree nuts in 1958 was 6 percent greater than in 1957 and 2 percent above average. Tonnage of the 15 non-citrus fruits (not including strawberries) estimated for this report totaled 9,208,000 tons, 3 percent more than a year earlier and 2 percent above average. Apples and peaches in most parts of the country had a favorable year with only minor damage from frost or drought; tonnage produced was greater than in 1957 and also above average for both of these crops.

The grape crop also turned out larger than both last year and average, being of bumper-crop proportions outside of California. Cranberries and olives were the only other crops that were above both 1957 and average. The production of nectarines, dates, and avocados was above average but below 1957. Although the 1958 fig crop was greater than last year, it was below average. Production of the following crops was below both 1957 and average: Pears, sweet and sour cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and pineapples. A reduced pear crop in Pacific Coast States held down national pear production although elsewhere the crop was above last year and above average.

Produdtion of the 4 edible tree nuts was 3 percent greater than in 1957, but 2 percent below average. The tonnage of pecans and of walnuts was greater than last year and above average. Production of both filberts and almonds was down from 1957 and below average. The almond crop was the smallest since 1941.

Production of citrus crops for 1958-59 is expected to be 10 percent more than for 1957-58, and 2 percent above average. Compared with last year it is estimated that there will be 11 percent more oranges, 7 percent more grapefruit, and approximately twice as many tangerines. Production of lemons is expected to be down 8 percent, tangelos down 9 percent, and limes down 49 percent.

CORN: The production of all corn in 1958 is estimated at 3,800 million bushels--11 percent above last year and 5 percent above the previous record crop in 1948. The yield at 51.7 bushels per harvested acre is far above the previous record 47.1 bushels last year. This year was marked by a uniformly good growing and harvesting season for corn. The final yield per acre was very near or well above the previous record in nearly all States except in the northern States from Wisconsin westward where summer drought affected the crop. Corn was planted by the usual date but was a little slow in growth and in reaching maturity because of the relatively cool, wet summer. However, dry weather in the early fall reduced moisture in the grain rapidly; thus, harvest progressed at a fast rate in late October and early November in contrast to the slow pace a year earlier. The production of corn for grain is estimated at 3,442 million bushels compared with 3,073 million last year.

The acreage of corn planted for all purposes at 74.7 million was 0.7 million above last year. About 6.7 million acres of corn allotment was placed in the Acreage Reserve compared with 5.2 million last year. Very little of the planted acreage was abandoned or diverted to other uses. However, heavy June rains in the Ohio - Mississippi Valley and other sections caused some flooding and resulted in acreage losses.

In the North Central region, production of corn for grain at 2,737 million bushels was 8 percent above 1957. The leading States, Iowa with 646 million bushels and Illinois with 580 million bushels, showed 6 and 15 percent increases respectively from last year. Both yield and production were lowered in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas because of summer drought, and some acreage in these States was diverted to silage and forage. Harvest in the Corn Belt was virtually completed by late November, about the normal time.

In the North Atlantic region the outturn was excellent, especially in Pennsylvania. Some picked corn in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio was too high in moisture content for safe storage. In the South Atlantic region the crop was excellent in all States with the yield per acre in most States nearly 50 percent above average.

In the South Central region the yield of all corn per acre was 2.5 bushels above the previous record in 1955. June and September rains caused some losses from flooding in the Mississippi River area. In the West, yield at 51.1 bushels, was again a record as had been the case each year since 1950. This partly results from the increases in the proportion of the acreage irrigated.

Corn silage production is estimated at 55.6 million tons compared with 54.1 million in 1957. The acreage for silage was up about 2 percent from last year and the yield was slightly higher. The acreage harvested for forage (fodder and pasture) was 2.2 million acres, well below the previous low of 2.6 million last year.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat in 1958 reached a record high of 1,462 million bushels. This was more than one-half larger than the 1957 production of 951 million bushels and nearly one-third above the average of 1,116 million bushels.

Land seeded to wheat in the fall of 1957 and spring of 1958 totaled 56.4 million acres, 13 percent larger than the acreage seeded for the 1957 crop but nearly one-fourth less than average. Abandonment and diversion in 1958 amounted to 5.1 percent or 2.9 million acres compared with 12.1 percent or 6.0 million acres in 1957. Total acreage of wheat harvested for grain in 1958 was 53.6 million acres, 22 percent more than last year but 16 percent less than average.

Yield per harvested acre at 27.3 bushels was well above the previous record high of 21.7 bushels in 1957 and sharply above the average of 17.7 bushels.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1958 winter wheat crop exceeded all previous crops with an outturn of 1,180 million bushels. This production was two-thirds larger than the relatively small 1957 crop, 11 percent above the previous record crop of 1952 and 39 percent larger than average. The yield per acre, 28.4 bushels, was the highest of record, 6 bushels above the previous record yield of last year and nearly 10 bushels above average.

Mother Nature treated the 1958 crop as no other wheat crop in recent history has been favored. From planting through harvest, the crop was blessed with about the most favorable conditions. All States except Mississippi, Louisiana, and Utah received above average yields with 19 States moving to record levels and 2 States equaling previous record yields. Production was above average in a majority of the States, the principal exceptions being most North and South Atlantic States. The major producing States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and Montana were sharply above average and last year.

An estimated 44.1 million acres were seeded for 1958 harvest--the second smallest acreage since 1943 but 18 percent above the acreage seeded the previous year. The 1958 seeded acreage was well below the 50 to 61 million acreages seeded in the years 1945 through 1953 and sharply below the average seeded acreage. The crop got underway with a fast start in the fall of 1957 and even by December 1 was threatening to push ahead with indicated record yields. The bulk of the acreage entered the winter dormant season sturdily implanted with an abundant root system and ample top growth to withstand the winter. Acreage losses were at a minimum and the first warmth of spring brought the crop on with steady improvement. Plant growth by mid-spring was abundant to the point of creating concern due to heavy moisture requirements and possible serious lodging. In most of the area extending from the Rocky Mountains east through the Plains and Corn Belt States, soil moisture and temperature remained favorable for excellent growth and development. Final yields generally well exceeded even the most optimistic early season hopes as an abundance of large, well filled heads poured out the grain. Harvest operations were underway at an early date and with continued favorable weather were pushed to early completion. The grain showed a favorable test weight but protein content was relatively low.

For the United States, 5.8 percent of the seeded acreage was not harvested for grain, compared with 15.3 percent in 1957 and the average of 16.0 percent. The harvested acreage of 41.5 million acres was 31 percent larger than in 1957 but 8 percent less than average.

The 1958 average yield per harvested acre was 28.4 bushels--a record yield and one-half larger than average. All but 3 States reported yields above average with the major producing States of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas sharply above previous record yields.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: The 282 million bushels of all spring wheat harvested in 1958 was 42 million bushels larger than the previous year and 6 percent above the 10-year average. The increase over last year was due to increased yields as acreage harvested showed a slight decline. The acreage seeded to spring wheat in 1958 totaled 12.3 million acres compared with 12.4 million acres in 1957. Abandonment this year at 2.5 percent was about the same as last year and left 12.0 million acres for harvest. Yield per harvested acre, estimated at 23.5 bushels, pushed to a record high and compares with 19.8 bushels in 1957 and the average of 14.6 bushels.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of spring wheat other than durum in 1958 is estimated at 260 million bushels, 30 percent above last year's relatively small crop and 10 percent above average. Practically all of the increase in production occurred in the major producing States of the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana, with North Dakota responsible for more than one-half of the increased U. S. production. Most Western and Mountain producing States show production about the same to sharply below the previous year.

All producing States harvested the same or larger acreages than last year with the exception of Oregon, Washington, and the minor producing States of Nebraska and Utah. Total harvested acreage increased 1.3 million acres over last year to 11,109,000 with more than 50 percent of the increase occurring in North Dakota and significant increases in South Dakota and Minnesota. Acreage declines in Oregon and Washington reflect the continued grower-shift from spring to winter wheat and the relatively minor losses of acreage seeded to winter wheat in the fall of 1957. The acreage planted to spring wheat other than durum totaled 11,396,000 acres compared with 10,064,000 in 1957.

Growing and harvesting weather was generally good to excellent for spring wheat in the important North Central producing area with yields in North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Nebraska reaching new record levels. The crop in most Western States was off to a satisfactory early spring start but a period of hot, dry weather accompanied by some rust took its toll during the mid and late summer growing season. Yields in the important producing States of Washington and Oregon failed to reach the level of earlier expectations and were well below last year. Yield per harvested acre for the United States was a record 23.4 bushels compared with 20.4 bushels in 1957 and the average of 14.9 bushels.

DURUM WHEAT: The 1958 durum wheat crop of 22.1 million bushels was only slightly over half as large as the 1957 production and 26 percent below average. The four major producing States all showed reductions in production from last year.

The smaller production was due entirely to reduction in acreage. Lack of price incentive and absence of special Government programs favoring durum wheat resulted in very sharp acreage decreases in all major producing States. Acreage planted at 947,000 acres, was the smallest on record starting with 1919. Abandonment of planted acres was very limited, resulting in 929,000 acres for harvest.

The record high yield of 23.8 bushels per harvested acre was an offsetting factor to the sharp acreage reduction. The previous record-high yield established in 1957 was exceeded by 6.4 bushels per acre. All four major producing States--Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana--established new record yields per harvested acre.

Development of the durum wheat crop was only fair during the early part of the growing season as cool, dry weather retarded the crop. As the growing season progressed moisture supplies were replenished and continued cool weather became a very favorable factor. Damage from insects and disease were at a minimum and ideal harvesting weather resulted in a minimum of loss. Quality of the crop was excellent.

OATS: The 1958 oats crop was remarkable in record high yield per acre, small acreage, and well above average total production. Production of 1,422 million bushels was second largest since 1948 and 9 percent above the 1957 crop. The U. S. yield per acre of 44.7 bushels was a sixth higher than the former best yield year, 1955, and nearly a third above average. Acreage harvested, at 31.8 million acres, was the smallest since the drought year 1934, while planted acreage--38.4 million--was the smallest in 33 years of comparable record starting with 1926, except for 1939.

Planting of oats in central to northern parts of leading spring oats States was well accomplished but wet, slow spring weather in Kansas, Missouri, southern parts of Illinois and Indiana, and numerous other sections reduced plantings considerably below farmers early intentions. The planting season in the fall of 1957 for winter oats in much of the South was unfavorable, with extremes of early drought and late rainy periods delaying or barring oats seeding. Many northernmost plantings of winter oats also winterkilled and were replaced by spring plantings, chiefly of other crops.

Harvested acreage, following the reduced plantings, fell below 1957 in all geographical regions of the Nation and in nearly all principal oat producing States. Diversion to uses other than grain and outright abandonment of planted acreage averaged somewhat lower than in 1957 and the lowest since 1954. Plentiful moisture for good growth in most areas limited drought loss and lessened need to divert oats to forage uses. Excessive rainfall near harvest time, however, especially in some East Central and Northeastern sections, resulted in greater acreage loss than last year.

High per-acre yields and the large production must be credited largely to good weather. Cool days coupled with ample soil moisture as maturity approached helped grain in leading oat producing States fill to heavy test weights. Disease incidence generally was light, and improved varieties aided in the high production. Record or near record yields resulted in

many States. All regions of the country surpassed 1957 yields except the far West where dry weather and heat cut the outturn below earlier expectations.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production in 1958 reached a record high of 574 million bushels, the fifth consecutive year in which soybeans have set a new production record. The current estimate is nearly one-fifth above the revised 1957 production of 484 million bushels and is almost double the 10-year average. The U. S. yield of 24.2 bushels per acre is also the highest of record, exceeding the previous high of 23.2 bushels harvested in 1957. The 10-year average yield is 20.3 bushels per acre.

Soybeans planted for all purposes in 1958 reached 25.1 million acres. This is 3 million acres above the previous record. Of this acreage, nearly 95 percent or 23.8 million acres were harvested for beans. The percentage cut for hay was down slightly from last year, continuing the downward trend that started at the beginning of World War II. The percentage for other purposes, which includes abandonment, amounted to only 3.3 percent of the planted acreage, also down slightly from last year.

The 1958 season was the most satisfactory for soybeans of any recent year. Plantings averaged much earlier than last year and were virtually complete well before July 1. Floods caused some difficulty at planting time in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Some replanting was necessary and a small acreage had to be abandoned but on the whole planting was completed with little delay. Much of the growing season was rather cool and wet over large areas and plants made excellent growth although maturity was later than usual. Dry weather caused some damage especially in the Dakotas and Minnesota and also in South Carolina and Georgia, otherwise the growing season was excellent. The harvesting season also was exceptionally favorable with most combining finished before November 1. Even in the late harvesting States combining was practically complete by December 1.

The North Central area, which produced nearly four-fifths of the total U. S. production of soybeans, had a very fine season. Most States in the area had record or near record yields. The exception was the northwestern part of the area where South Dakota was severely hit by drought while there was lesser damage in Minnesota and North Dakota. Illinois, the heaviest producing State, had the largest crop of record. Soybean acreage in that State exceeded, for the first time, 5 million acres. The yield of 28 bushels was the second highest of record being exceeded only by the 28.5 bushels per acre harvested in 1956.

In the South Atlantic area, in contrast to last year, the growing and harvesting season was excellent. Even though this is a late harvesting area most combining had been completed by early December. Yields were above last year in all producing States of the area except South Carolina and Georgia where dry weather did considerable damage especially to late soybeans planted after small grains.

The South Central States, which produced 15 percent of the U. S. production, had good growing weather and a near perfect harvesting season. Yields were above last year in all States except Texas where most of the

small planted acreage is irrigated. Arkansas has become one of the important soybean States and this year harvested over 2 million acres with a production of nearly 50 million bushels, ranking sixth among all producing States.

BARLEY: Barley production in 1958 totaled 470 million bushels, surpassing last year's record crop of 437 million bushels by 8 percent. The large acreage in 1957 was the most significant factor in the large crop that year although the yield per acre was also a record. In 1958, still larger yields more than offset the small decline in acreage compared with 1957 and resulted in the record production. The harvested acreage of 14.9 million was one percent below last year's 15.0 million acres harvested, but still the fourth largest acreage of record. Yields averaged 31.6 bushels in 1958 for the United States compared with 29.2 bushels in 1957.

Sharply higher yields and an increase in acreage in North Dakota pushed North Dakota considerably above California as the country's leading barley State. Production on North Dakota's 3.9 million acres amounted to nearly 109 million bushels or an average yield of 28.0 bushels per acre. The acreage in 1957 was 3.5 million acres harvested with an average yield of 22.0 bushels. The neighboring State of Minnesota also harvested more acreage and average yield of 36.0 bushels was 11.0 bushels higher than in 1957. Conditions which hampered growth and harvest last year--hot weather along with excessive rainfall at harvest--did not exist during the 1958 crop year. Rainfall was adequate during the early part of this season, below normal later but timely. Harvesting conditions were excellent. Abandonment and diversion to non-grain uses in North Dakota was only about half that of 1957. Only 9,000 acres of the 869,000 planted in Minnesota were not harvested for grain. All other important North Central States harvested fewer acres than in 1957 but with the exception of Nebraska showed substantial gains in yield per acre. Harvested acreages in the two important South Central States of Oklahoma and Texas were far above 1957 levels. Yields were also up in both States with production more than double in 1957 in Oklahoma.

Among the more important Western States, only Montana produced more barley in 1958 than in 1957. Production in all other States was lower, primarily due to a decline in acres harvested. In general, yields were at about the 1957 level. Montana barley experienced favorable weather and yield per acre increased 4.5 bushels to average of 31.0 bushels per acre in 1958. In California and Washington, yields were lower with production off sharply. California production was down from 79 million bushels in 1957 to 67 million this year, mainly because of extended heavy rainfall during the winter and spring. Washington's crop was damaged by hot, dry summer weather.

The eastern region showed an increase in production due to higher yields. Total acres harvested were just under the 1957 total although the Pennsylvania acreage showed a sizeable increase.

RYE: The 1958 rye crop is estimated at 32,485,000 bushels, 19 percent above the 1957 crop and 45 percent above average. The rather sharp increase in production is due to increased yields and more acreage harvested, with the yield making the larger contribution. The yield of 18.2 bushels per acre is the highest of record. This is 1.9 bushels above

the previous record set last year and 5.4 bushels above average. Yields in only three States are estimated below last year with record yields estimated in nearly half the rye producing States.

An estimated 4.44 million acres were seeded to rye for the 1958 crop, up only slightly from 1957. About 40.2 percent of the rye acreage seeded was harvested for grain in 1958 compared with 37.9 percent in 1957. Most of the acreage diverted from grain production was utilized for pasture, hay, cover crop, or plowed under for green manure.

More than half the 1958 crop was produced in the Plains States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Production in this 4-State area was about a third larger than last year. North Dakota production, estimated at 6.5 million bushels, accounted for one-fifth of the total production. South Dakota ranked second with a crop of 5.5 million bushels--40 percent above 1957. Nebraska, with a production of 2.8 million bushels, ranked third. Of the remaining important States, current production increased sharply in Oklahoma, increased moderately in Indiana, Minnesota, and Kansas, was down moderately in Illinois and off rather sharply in Washington.

Rye seedings last fall were generally made under favorable conditions with ample moisture for good germination. Dry weather during most of May in North Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin retarded the crop but conditions were improved with late May and June rains. In other Plains States, growing conditions during the spring and early summer months were unusually favorable,resulting in a good crop. Rains slowed harvest in some North Central and Atlantic States but little loss was experienced. Rains hampered harvest operations in the southern Plains States and Nebraska but weather was generally favorable for maturity and harvest in other States west of the Mississippi River.

BUCKWHEAT: Production of buckwheat during 1958 continued the downward trend which began in 1948. This year's production, estimated at 1,783,000 bushels, was the smallest crop in 93 years of record, and was 5 percent below the 1,871,000 bushels produced in 1957. The 98,000 acres harvested in 1958 was the lowest of record, and amounted to about two-fifths of the average. The 113,000 acres planted for the 1958 season was likewise the lowest of record. The yield of 18.2 bushels per acre averaged 1.0 bushels higher than in 1957, and was 0.5 bushel above the 10-year average yield.

Weather factors were the major contributing causes for the reduced acreage and production this season. The planting season in the principal producing States of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, was generally favorable. As a result, farmers were able to plant nearly all the intended acreages of other crops. Since buckwheat, in recent years, has become more or less an emergency crop and because of the favorable planting season for other crops, surplus acreage apparently did not develop for buckwheat in 1958. The summer growing and maturing season in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio was characterized by continued local showers and general rains which damaged considerable grain in the fields and delayed harvest.

RICE: The 1958 production of rice is estimated at 47.0 million equivalent 100-pound bags of rough rice. This production is about 10 percent above last year but only slightly above average. The larger production this year was due to both higher yields and larger harvested acreage with the latter accounting for two-thirds of the increase. The 1.44 million acres seeded was about 5 percent above the 1957 crop and the yield of 3,309 pounds per acre reached a new record high.

Rice was harvested from 1,420,700 acres, about 6 percent above last year but 26 percent below average and 44 percent below the record high acreage harvested in 1954. The acreage abandoned is estimated at 1.6 percent. Heavy rains resulted in some flooding and loss of acreage in the Southern area but acreage removed to comply with allotments accounted for almost half of the abandonment.

Production in the Southern area--Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas--totaled 35.3 million bags, about 6 percent above last year's production. A record high average yield was obtained in Arkansas and yields in Texas and Missouri were second only to last year's record. Louisiana yields were near record and Mississippi yields were below the high level of recent years but well above average. Heavy applications of fertilizer and favorable growing weather resulted in a bountiful crop over most of the Southern area. Heavy and persistent rains during September stalled harvest operations and caused considerable lodging of rice in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. However, weather conditions were favorable during October and rapid progress was made in harvesting. Milling quality is reported to be unusually good.

In California, production is estimated at 11.7 million bags, 21 percent above the 1957 crop. The yield of 4,600 pounds per acre is 300 pounds above the previous record set last year. Stands were heavy and the large, well filled heads resulted in considerable lodging. However, very favorable weather provided excellent field conditions for combining and little loss was experienced. Quality was generally lower than usual.

COTTON: The 1958 cotton crop is estimated at 11,581,000 bales, compared with 10,964,000 bales in 1957 and the 10-year average of 14,136,000 bales.

With growers placing around 5 million acres of their 1958 allotments in the Soil Bank, the cotton acreage planted this year dropped to 12,375,000 acres, compared with 14,310,000 in 1957 and the average of 23,192,000 acres. Around 3 million acres were placed in the 1957 Soil Bank. Abandonment of planted acreage this year is estimated at 4.2 percent, leaving 11,858,000 acres for harvest--the smallest since 1876. Acreage harvested in 1957 totaled 13,558,000 acres.

Although the crop in central States was severely handicapped by extreme lateness and unfavorable weather in September, the yield per acre of 469 pounds for the United States set a new high record. The 1957 yield was 388 pounds and the average is 317 pounds. Record high yields were harvested this year in most southeastern, western, and far-western States.

In the central and eastern States, excessive rains and cool weather delayed planting with replanting general and especially heavy in Mississippi. In northern areas of the Central Belt and in north Georgia and Alabama, dry soils in late May and early June retarded germination. Early growth was irregular and the crop was two to three weeks late. In Oklahoma, Texas, and the far-western States the crop got off to a very good start.

July rainfall was generally excessive in central and eastern States and plants made rapid growth, becoming rank in many areas. August weather was very favorable and plants fruited heavily. Cotton continued to make good progress in all western States. Excessive September rains in central States caused considerable boll rot and delayed maturity of bolls. Weather cleared in early October and was nearly ideal for maturing bolls and harvesting cotton through mid-November; some rain and low temperatures delaying harvest thereafter. The top crop in Arizona and late bolls in central areas failed to produce as much cotton as expected earlier in the season.

For the United States, about 89 percent of the crop was ginned to December 1, compared with 73.8 percent a year earlier and the 1952-56 average of 90.5 percent. Cottonseed production in 1958 is computed at 4,788,000 tons, compared with 4,609,000 tons in 1957.

HAY: A record large crop of 121.9 million tons of all hay was harvested in 1958--1 percent above the previous record last year and 16 percent above average. The yield averaged a record high of 1.67 tons per acre compared with 1.65 in 1957 and the average of 1.42 tons. Acres harvested in 1958 totaled 73.0 million compared with 73.4 million in 1957 and the average of 74.2 million acres.

Growing conditions for the season as a whole were generally good to excellent except for a few dry areas, especially in the Dakotas, Washington, and Oregon, and some flooded spots in the central and southern States, especially in Missouri. Until early August or later, most farmers in the eastern and central States had difficulty getting hay cut and cured because of frequent rains and high humidity. Some hay was ruined completely and quality was lowered on much of the first cuttings. Some farmers salvaged these crops by making silage. The late summer, however, was favorable for haying in most areas and so was the late, warm, dry fall. Late cuttings were mostly high-yielding and of good quality.

Production by kinds in million tons is as follows: Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures, 67.1; clover, timothy, and mixtures of clover and grasses, 24.4; lespedeza, 6.0; soybean, cowpea, and peanut, 1.4; grain hay, 5.1; wild hay, 10.5; and all other, 7.3. Although production of all hay was a record high, alfalfa, grain hay, and wild hay were below last year, and clover-timothy, soybean-cowpea-peanut, wild hay, and other hay were below average.

The North Central Region harvested 64.0 million tons of all hay--more than half of the U. S. production. This region had a crop 4 percent less than in 1957 but 17 percent above average. The crops in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central regions were above last

year and average, while the Western crop was a little below last year but above average.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is estimated at 67.1 million tons, 3 percent below last year but 43 percent above average. Alfalfa accounted for 55 percent of all hay production in 1958. The drop from last year is almost all accounted for in the important North Central Region where each State except Missouri and Kansas shows a decline. Every State, however, is above average and the total for the region is 50 percent above average. Production in the West was down slightly from last year but production in the Atlantic and South Central Regions was up considerably. In nearly all important alfalfa sections, early-season weather was favorable for plant growth but too wet for harvesting and curing. Late summer and fall, however, were favorable for maturing the crop and harvesting and curing.

Clover, timothy and clover-grass mixtures are estimated at 24.4 million tons--13 percent greater than the 1957 crop but 10 percent below average. The West declined slightly but all other regions increased over 1957.

Lespedeza hay is estimated at 6.0 million tons, 24 percent above last year and 4 percent above average. Missouri, the leading State, produced 1.6 million tons which is up from last year and average. The South Atlantic and South Central Regions are also above 1957. The crop was short last year in many sections of the Southeast because of drought.

Grain hay production totaled 5.1 million tons compared with 5.7 million last year and 4.4 million average. With the heavy carryover of hay from 1957 and bumper crops of other kinds of hay, there was little need to make grain hay this year except from grain planted especially for hay or from hail damaged grain. California, which is the most important grain hay State, harvested more tons from more acres than last year but the increase was from volunteer and wild oats. Weather was unusually favorable for these crops.

Production of soybean, cowpea, and peanut hay totaled 1.4 million tons compared with 1.2 million in 1957 and the average of 2.4 million tons. Acreage of soybean and peanut hay was above last year but still well below average for all three of these hay crops. Growing conditions were generally favorable this year for these crops; however, in Texas, peanuts received excessive rainfall at harvest time and the acreage of vines saved for hay was reduced sharply.

Wild hay production is estimated at 10.5 million tons--8 percent less than 1957 and 5 percent less than average. Acreage harvested was down 6 percent from last year and down 16 percent from average. Plant growth was good this year but farmers and ranchers cut less wild hay because of the heavy carryover of feed supplies from last season and the bumper crops of hay and feed grains this year.

SORGHUMS: Farmers have completed harvest of a record-large sorghum grain crop despite a 14 percent drop in acreage from last year. Nearly 615 million bushels of the grain were combined or harvested from

16.8 million acres. Heaviest concentration is in the Great Plains with Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska having nearly four-fifths of the total acreage for grain. This year, production was 9 percent above 1957 and almost four times the 10-year average. Responsible for this bountiful harvest were the best moisture situation in years and extensive use of high yielding hybrids. In dryland areas of the Plains, acreage planted to sorghums declined from last year largely because of increased wheat acreage and because wheat acreage losses were generally light. Sorghums are often planted on acreage where wheat failed and wheat abandonment was at an unusually low level last winter and spring.

The 36.7-bushel average yield per acre exceeded the previous record set last year by 7.8 bushels and the 10-year average by 17.1 bushels. In the western Great Plains, about two-thirds of the irrigated acres and one-third of the dryland were planted with sorghum hybrids this year. An unusually high percent of the crop was planted by late June. Soil moisture was excellent in practically all areas. Grasshoppers threatened the crop in the Central Plains and some replanting was necessary because of insects and washouts. Favorable weather during the growing season practically assured a bumper crop. Grain was nearly all matured by the first killing frost. Contrary to usual practice, sorghum combining preceded cotton harvest in the Texas High Plains. As a result of good soil moisture, many early harvested fields produced a second crop of foliage along with some grain heads. Very little of this sucker grain was harvested but farmers benefited from the additional forage and pasture.

Acreage planted to sorghums for all purposes totaled 21.2 million acres, 21 percent below 1957. All but 2.8 percent of this acreage was harvested for grain, silage, forage, or pastured, an unusually low abandonment.

Sorghum silage yield reached a new high of 9.34 tons per acre. Because of reduced harvested acreage, silage production at 12.3 million tons was 19 percent below last year's record high.

Sorghum acreage utilized for forage including that pastured, at 2.5 million acres, was down sharply from last year and only half of average. In unfavorable years, sorghums intended for grains are often salvaged as forage or are pastured. With the excellent growing season this year, sorghum forage consisted mostly of acreage planted for bundle feed, sweet cane "hay", and grazing. Abundant supplies of hay and good pastures lessened the need for sorghum forage this year.

Sorghum sirup production made a 15 percent gain over last year, but was still less than four-fifths of the 10-year average. Total output of 3.0 million gallons was produced from 36,000 acres. Average yield of 82.1 gallons per acre established a new record, 9 percent above last year and one-fourth above average.

POPCORN: Popcorn production in 17 States in 1958 is estimated at 484 million pounds, topping the previous 1945 record of 420 million by 15 percent. The 1958 production is 91 percent above the 1957 crop of

254 million pounds and 88 percent above the 10-year average of nearly 258 million pounds.

Approximately 234,000 acres of popcorn were harvested this year or 61 percent more than the 145,000 acres harvested in 1957 and 50 percent more than the 10-year average of 156,000 acres. Acreage losses were relatively high due to heavy rains, flooding, and dryness in some areas.

The 1958 popcorn yield per acre for the Nation averaged a record high of 2,069 pounds per acre compared with 1,746 pounds in 1957 and the average of 1,624 pounds. While only a few States such as Michigan, Missouri, and Kentucky had record yields in 1958 all producing States had unusually high yields per acre. Yields in some fields were as high as 2 to 2 1/2 tons per acre. Yields in the CornBelt averaged above a ton per acre. This, along with relatively high acreages harvested resulted in the huge production this year. The harvest season was generally good in most producing States as over 90 percent of the crop was harvested by November 1, compared with only about 50 percent to the same date in 1957. Quality of the crop is reported to be good to excellent as fall weather was favorable for development of the crop.

Iowa was the leading popcorn producing State in 1958 with 88 million pounds compared with 57 million in 1957. Quality was reported to be excellent in all parts of the State. Iowa reports that about a third of the total production was white varieties this year. Indiana production ranks second in 1958 with 80 million pounds compared with 47 million pounds last year. Considerable acreage was lost because of floods and standing water. Illinois produced 62 million pounds compared with 34 million pounds in 1957. Heavy July rains caused some acreage losses but ideal harvest weather enabled farmers to harvest the crop rapidly; quality appears to be excellent. Kentucky was fourth in production this year with 60 million pounds followed in order by Nebraska, Ohio and Missouri. Kentucky production was record high in 1958 and close to 4 times the 16 million pounds harvested in 1957. The Kentucky yield of just under a ton per acre was also record high. The latter part of the growing season and harvest weather were near ideal for the crop. Quality was excellent and moisture content low at harvest time. Most of the crop was yellow corn.

Popcorn production in the "other" States, at over 28 million pounds, was about 2 1/2 times the 11 million pounds produced in 1957. Around half of this production was in Alabama where quality was generally good.

The 1958 season was plagued by rains in parts of June and July particularly in the traditional CornBelt area. However most of the growing season was favorable with harvest weather nearly ideal everywhere. This enabled rapid harvesting with generally low moisture content. Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio were the principal white popcorn producing States in 1958 with Iowa the leading State.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production in 1958 totaled 18,981,000 bags (100-pound clean basis) the fourth largest crop on record. This is 21 percent above the 1957 crop of 15,626,000 bags and 13 percent larger than the 10-year average of 16,825,000 bags.

The acreage harvested, at 1,600,000 acres, was 16 percent more than last year and 3 percent above the average of 1,560,000 acres. Only Maine and Montana harvested less acreage than last year. Abandonment amounted to 2.7 percent of the planted acres compared with 5.0 percent in 1957. Harvest weather in most Stateswas more favorable than last year. The planted acreage in 1958 totaled 1,644,000 acres compared to 1,451,000 acres in 1957.

Production of beans by classes shows pea beans (Navy) the leading variety this year at 5,110,000 bags (clean basis). Michigan, the major producer, accounted for 4,947,000 bags. Pinto beans dropped to second place in 1958 with a production of 4,791,000 bags, down 2 percent from 1957. Great Northern beans, in third place, totaled 1,909,000 bags, up 27 percent from last year. Small red beans were up 102 percent over 1957, reaching fourth place, due to a large increase in production in Washington.

In the Northeast area, production was much above last year with Michigan showing the largest increase. Dry soil conditions prevailed in the upper thumb area of Michigan during the growing season, but cool temperatures favored a good pod set. The average yield was much above last year. In New York, wet, cool weather delayed planting and retarded early development. In addition, wet conditions during harvest caused delay and lowered quality.

Dry bean production in the Northwest area was up significantly from last year, with only Montana showing a decline. Idaho, the leading State in this area, harvested the largest crop of record (2,697,000 bags). Increases in acreage above last year were recorded for all States except Montana and were responsible for the larger crops in 1958. In Idaho, Washington, and Montana, growing conditions were generally favorable, although hail in local areas in Montana caused considerable abandonment and high temperatures in Washington reduced the yield potential. Wet spring weather in Nebraska and Wyoming hindered planting but good fall weather was favorable for maturing late beans.

The dry bean crop in the Southwest Pinto area was below 1957 due to lower 1958 yields per acre in the major States. In Colorado, summer drought in the non-irrigated southwest section and blight and rust on early plantings in the northern irrigated area reduced yields. Fall weather was favorable, with most beans harvested on time or earlier than usual, in contrast to last year.

In California the acreage of dry beans was 12 percent above 1957 with an accompanying 14 percent increase in production. The average yield for Large Limas at 1,656 pounds per acre was 7 percent higher than last year, but the yield was significantly lower for Baby Limas--1,618 pounds in 1958 compared to 2,029 pounds in 1957. Prolonged high temperatures in the principal Baby Lima producing areas reduced the set and forced maturity. The yield of "other" dry beans, averaging 1,258 pounds per acre, was up 37 pounds from last year.

DRY PEAS: The 1958 production of dry peas (excluding Austrian peas) was 2,475,000 bags (100 pounds, cleaned basis). This was 26 percent less than the 1957 crop and 28 percent below average. All classes of dry peas decreased from 1957. Alaskas and other smooth green peas, the largest class, amounted to 1,436,000 bags compared with 1,534,000 in 1957. Production of Canadas and other smooth white and yellow varieties was 525,000 compared with 553,000 in 1957. The category "other kinds" which are principally wrinkled peas for seed dropped off sharply, aggregating 514,000 bags in 1958, 41 percent of the 1957 crop of 1,239,000 bags. The U. S. average yield of all dry peas in 1958 was 1,219 pounds per acre, slightly less than the 1957 average of 1,223,but 7 percent--83 pounds--more than the 10-year average.

Planted acreage in 1958 was 227,000, 22 percent less than a year earlier and the smallest since 1952. Harvested acreage of 203,000 was 25 percent less than in 1957 and the smallest since 1939. The main reason for the acreage decline was two years of low prices received for dry peas.

The bulk of the U. S. dry peas crop is produced in the Palouse area of Washington and North Idaho. In this area, plantings were delayed in Washington due to wet fields during April. These late plantings were damaged by hot weather during late May and early June and again in late July and August. The result was an average yield in Washington considerably lower than in other recent years and below average. In North Idaho planting delays were less serious and, while some damage from hot weather was evident at lower elevations, the crop for the State as a whole had the highest yield since 1950. Yields in Colorado where the entire crop is irrigated were better than a year earlier and above average. In Oregon, yields were down from the two preceding years.

COWPEAS: Production of dry cowpeas totaled 1,561,000 bushels in 1958. While a tenth larger than last year this amount was only 70 percent of the 10-year average. A record high yield per acre was primarily responsible for this higher production, although harvested acreage was up slightly from last year. Yield averaged 7.6 bushels per acre, a half bushel above last year and 23 percent above average. Southern States, where most cowpeas are planted, enjoyed a good growing season this year.

In addition to harvest for dry peas, cowpeas are used as a soil building crop, for hay, and are picked green for fresh consumption and canning. The acreage of cowpeas for all purposes continued the downward trend from the high reached in 1941. Acreage planted for all purposes is placed at 796,000 acres, 16 percent below 1957 acreage and less than two-thirds of average.

PEANUTS: Production of picked and threshed peanuts is estimated at 1,865 million pounds, about 30 percent above the 1,436 million pounds harvested last year and 9 percent above the 1947-56 average. This is about 1 percent below the November 1 estimate for the United States. An increase in the Virginia-Carolina and Southeastern areas tended to offset the lower production prospects in the Southwest where harvesting of the crop is still in progress.

The estimated 1,537,000 acres picked and threshed in 1958 is only slightly greater than indicated in August and compares with 1,481,000 acres in 1957 and the average of 2,062,000 acres. The average yield per acre for the United States at 1,213 pounds per acre exceeds by 52 pounds the previous record yield set in 1956. Record high yields per acre are estimated for 1958 in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, peanut production is estimated at 582 million pounds, about 3 percent above the November 1 estimate. This is 10 percent above last year and 16 percent above average. After getting off to a slow start peanuts experienced one of best growing seasons in years and made excellent progress during all stages of growth. In contrast to last year, this year's crop was harvested under generally favorable conditions and delivery to mills is running well ahead of last year.

In the Southeastern area, the crop got off to a fine start and growing conditions continued favorable throughout the growing and harvesting seasons and a record yield of 1,139 pounds per acre, 77 pounds over the previous record yield in 1956, is now estimated. The production of 909 million pounds is 38 percent above last year and 2 percent above average.

The crop in the Southwestern area started out under very favorable growing conditions which continued generally throughout the season. Harvesting was interrupted by rains at various times, but progressed rapidly during favorable intervals. The yield of 832 pounds per acre, although not as large as anticipated earlier, exceeds the previous record yield for this area set in 1953 by over a hundred pounds. The indicated production of 374 million pounds is 50 percent greater than last year and 14 percent above average. In contrast to last year, when considerable acreage of peanuts still remained to be dug on December 1, harvest of the crop this year is well advanced with only a small percentage of the crop remaining to be harvested in the late areas of Texas.

VELVETBEANS: Velvetbeans, a forage crop grown entirely in the southern part of the country, continues to decline in popularity. Planted acreage in 1958, most of which is interplanted with corn, is estimated at only 159,000 acres, down one-third from 1957 and the lowest since records were started in 1924. The acreage of velvetbeans reached a peak of nearly two and one-half million acres planted in 1940, but since that time the crop has declined at a rather rapid rate.

Production of velvetbeans in the hull, whether grazed or otherwise harvested, is estimated at 76,000 tons. This compares with 107,000 tons last year and is the second lowest production of record. The season was exceptionally favorable for velvetbeans. The yield of 956 pounds per acre is the highest of record, well above the favorable yield of 907 pounds per acre for the 1957 crop.

FLAXSEED: Production of 39.5 million bushels of flaxseed in 1958 was more than 50 percent above the unusually small 1957 crop but 4 percent below average. The yield per harvested acre of 10.3 bushels was the second

highest since 1906 and nearly double the 5.3 bushel yield in 1957. The Dakotas and Minnesota accounted for 93 percent of the U. S. crop with North Dakota alone producing more than 21 million bushels--more than half of the Nation's total.

The estimated 3.9 million acres harvested in 1958 is 21 percent smaller than last year and 17 percent less than average. The planted acreage totaled 4.0 million acres, 28 percent less than in 1957. For the three principal flaxseed producing States, harvested acreage compared with last year was 25 percent less in North Dakota, 12 percent less in South Dakota and 16 percent less in Minnesota. Texas and California were the only States with harvested acreage larger than last year. Plantings were made under favorable conditions though extended over a relatively long period in the Dakotas and Minnesota due to delaying rains in late May and June. This resulted in a relatively large late acreage.

The 1958 season was pleasing for most flaxseed growers following the 1957 disappointment. The crop developed generally under excellent to ideal conditions and showed steady improvement as the season progressed. An area in Western North Dakota along the Canadian border was damaged severely by dry weather but offsetting such losses were favorable yields over most of the State as well as record yields in Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, and Texas. Harvest operations were completed under favorable weather with a resulting good quality crop.

TOBACCO: For 1958, combined production of all types of tobacco is estimated at 1,758 million pounds. Production at this level is about 5 percent above 1957 but 18 percent below the 1947-56 average and the second smallest in 15 years. Conditions in tobacco producing areas were characterized for the most part by unusually wet, cool weather in the early season which delayed plantbed and land preparation and resulted in a late start. With a continued abundance of moisture coupled with warm weather following transplanting, growth was vigorous and plants sized well. Some drowning occurred during the growing season but this was confined mostly to local areas in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio. Conditions for harvesting, curing, and marketing the crop have been generally favorable.

Acreage harvested of all types this year is estimated at 1,080,800, 4 percent below the acreage harvested last year and the smallest since 1908. Allotments for fire-cured, dark air-cured types 35 and 36, and Connecticut Valley binder were cut 10 percent from 1957 while the allotted acreage of other types under quotas remained essentially unchanged. The acreage of practically all types was reduced as a result of Soil Bank participation.

The expected average yield per acre for the 1958 crop, at 1,626 pounds, is the highest of record.

Production of flue-cured tobacco is placed at 1,078 million pounds--11 percent above the 975 million pounds produced in 1957. However, this year's poundage is 18 percent below the 10-year average and is the second smallest since 1943.

After a slightly late start, the bright leaf crop experienced a nearly ideal growing season, and average yields for all types exceeded previous highs. The average yield of combined flue-cured types is estimated at 1,689 pounds per acre and exceeds by 64 pounds the previous record of 1,625 pounds reached in 1956. The 1958 flue-cured crop was harvested from about 638,400 acres, 4 percent below the 662,700 harvested in 1957 and the lowest since 1932. The drop in acreage from last year is attributable almost entirely to heavier participation in the Soil Bank program as allotments were practically unchanged from the previous year.

A burley crop of 483 million pounds is estimated. This is 1 percent below production last year, 14 percent below the 10-year average, and, excepting 1955, the smallest in 15 years. For the entire belt, an average yield of 1,604 pounds per acre is indicated, second only to 1956 as the highest of record. Persistent rains over much of the burley belt during the early season made it difficult to prepare plant beds and fields, and setting was delayed. However, very good stands were eventually secured. With the exception of too much rain in some local areas, the growing season was favorable with warm weather and adequate moisture promoting vigorous growth. Growers cut this year's crop from 300,900 acres which compares with the 306,600 acres cut in 1957. Allotted acreage this year was essentially the same as it has been since 1955.

Maryland, type 32, production is placed at 33.2 million pounds--14 percent below the revised 1957 estimate of 38.5 million and 14 percent below the average. An average yield of 975 pounds per acre is expected which, if realized, will be second only to the record high average of 1,040 pounds (revised) in 1957. Rainfall was abundant and growth was rapid this season. Acreage harvested this year, at 34,000, compares with 37,000 harvested last year and the average of about 48,000. Allotments this year were essentially the same as a year earlier but acreage placed in the Soil Bank was much greater.

Estimated production of fire-cured tobacco, at 46.4 million pounds, is 8 percent less than produced the previous season, 29 percent below average, and represents the smallest crop of record dating from 1919. An average yield of 1,467 pounds per acre is indicated, surpassed only by the average of 1,501 pounds in 1956 as the highest of record. Growing conditions this season were typified by ample to excessive moisture. Fire-cured acreage, at 31,600, is 14 percent below 1957 and, also, the lowest of record. In Virginia, the current estimate of fire-cured acreage, type 21, at 6,800 acres compares with the estimate of 6,100 made in July. This increase is due principally to the re-classification of certain acreage in production this season on farms having initial allotments of both fire-cured and sun-cured.

The dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, is expected to weigh 20.0 million pounds. Such poundage is 11 percent below production last year, 39 percent below the 10-year average, and the lowest for any season during nearly four decades of records.

The indicated average yield of 1,399 pounds, however, is second only to 1956 for record-high honors. This year's crop grew under adequate to excessive moisture conditions. Harvested acreage dropped to about 14,300, 16 percent below 1957. This marks the ninth consecutive year in which new record lows have been established in acreage. Sun-cured acreage in Virginia is now placed at 1,600 which is 1,000 acres below the earlier estimate. Most of this decrease is attributable to the re-classification of certain acreage in production this year on farms having initial allotments of both sun-cured and fire-cured.

Combined production of Pennsylvania seed-leaf and Miami Valley cigar filler is estimated to be 53.9 million pounds. For 1957, production of the two types is estimated at 45.8 million pounds. The size of the 1957 crop in the Lancaster area of Pennsylvania was comparatively small because of adverse weather factors. The 10-year average production is 58.0 million pounds. A relatively high average yield of 1,645 pounds per acre is estimated for filler types this year. The average in the Lancaster area is indicated at a record-high level of 1,700 pounds, following a very favorable growing and curing season. In the Miami Valley area, for types 42-44, the acreage was short and yields low because of excessive rainfall during June, July, and early August. Total acreage of filler is estimated at 32,800, barely higher than 1957.

Production from cigar binder types is set at 26.2 million pounds. This is 7 percent below 1957 poundage, 50 percent below average and represents the smallest crop of record. Poundage from the Connecticut Valley is off sharply from the previous year, as has been the case each season since 1955. Estimated production in Wisconsin is about 7 percent above last year and, in contrast to Connecticut Valley, production in Wisconsin during the past 7 years has been fairly stable. The estimated average yield per acre for binder this year is 1,664 pounds compared with 1,766 in 1957. At about 15,800 acres, total cigar binder acreage is only slightly below 1957; decreases in Connecticut Valley were largely offset by increases in Wisconsin. During the past two seasons, allotments for the two areas have been set separately.

Cigar wrapper production is estimated at 17.2 million pounds -- 10.9 million in Connecticut Valley and nearly 6.3 million in the Georgia-Florida area. Poundage at this level exceeds production in any other year except 1957, when a record 18.9 million pounds were produced. The 10-year average is 15.5 million pounds. This year's average yield of 1,341 pounds per acre gives way to 1957 only as the highest of record. An estimated 12,800 acres were harvested in 1958 -- 7,800 in Connecticut Valley and 5,000 in the Georgia-Florida belt.

BROOMCORN: The 1958 broomcorn crop is estimated at 35,000 tons, up 2,200 tons from the September estimate. The increase in production over September was primarily in Colorado. In that State, generally favorable fall moisture and a prolonged growing season enabled more of the late crop to mature and to be harvested than anticipated earlier. The 1958 crop compares with the 1957 revised production of 42,500 tons and the 10-year average of 32,840 tons.

The acreage planted this year is estimated at 241,100 acres, 26 percent less than the 326,900 acres planted in 1957. While abandonment was comparatively light except in Colorado and Illinois, averaging 16.6 percent for the United States, it was slightly higher than the 14.6 percent for the 1957 crop. The 1958 harvested acreage is indicated at 201,100 acres, compared with 279,200 acres in 1957 and the average of 253,000 acres. The indicated yield of 350 pounds per acre is the highest since 1944 and compares with 305 pounds in 1957 and the average of 258 pounds.

In Illinois, excessive rains at harvest time reduced broomcorn acreage and yield, with production indicated at only 200 tons. Production in Kansas is estimated at 600 tons. Weather in Oklahoma was favorable and exceptionally good yields more than offset the sharp reduction in acreage. In Texas, harvest was later than usual as cool, wet weather delayed maturity. July and August weather was favorable and a crop of good quality was harvested. Production is estimated at 6,900 tons. In Colorado, heavy rains in late June and early July with repeated replantings resulted in considerable very late broomcorn. Warmer than normal weather through most of October permitted much of this late broomcorn to reach maturity. Production is estimated at 5,600 tons. The 1957 crop in New Mexico turned out considerably larger than estimated a year ago with production revised upward to 8,000 tons. The planting and harvesting seasons were generally favorable this year and the 1958 crop in New Mexico is estimated at 9,100 tons.

HOPS: The 1958 production of hops totaled 48.4 million pounds, 21 percent greater than in 1957 but 2 percent below average. The crop was the largest since 1952. In both Washington and Idaho, record crops were produced as the result of greatly expanded acreage. The increase in acreage from last year was less pronounced in Oregon and California. The 1958 yields were below average in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

High temperatures in Idaho during May forced a premature bloom on early varieties and was a factor in reducing yields. Low-yielding new yards which made up almost one-third of the total acreage also contributed to a reduction in the State yield when compared with last year. In Washington, vine growth was good and a heavy bloom was produced but the hops were short and fluffy. This meant a light weight. Both Early Clusters and Late Clusters yielded less than expected. Heavy vine growth led to harvesting difficulties and some loss in picking. In both Washington and Oregon, hot weather affected yields. Production of Fuggles in Oregon turned out lower than expected but Late Clusters and English varieties had heavier crops than growers anticipated. California had a good season for hops. Because plants had not completely recovered from the severe mildew attacks in 1956 and 1957, yields were slightly below the 10-year average.

MUNGBEANS: The 1958 growing season in Oklahoma was favorable for mungbean production with a record high yield per acre attained. Production at 14,850,000 pounds is nearly double the harvest of 7,600,000 pounds in 1957. Plantings at 35,000 acres this year were up 25 percent from a year earlier, while the 27,000 acres harvested for beans was a third more than in 1957.

Although rains interfered with harvest of a portion of the crop, a yield of 550 pounds per acre was realized, slightly above the previous high of 1942, and well above the 1957 yield. Quality of the bulk of the crop was good although a portion of the crop was damaged by rains at harvest and is not suitable for sprouting.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's 1958 commercial apple crop-- the largest since 1949--is estimated at 124.7 million bushels. This is 5 percent above last year and 15 percent above average. Production of winter varieties (106.9 million bushels) was above both 1957 and average. In contrast, the crop of fall varieties (12.5 million bushels) was below both last year and average. Harvest of summer varieties (5.3 million bushels) was above last year but below average.

More apples were produced in the Eastern and Central States, fewer in the Western States, than in 1957. The Eastern crop of 56.1 million bushels was 45 percent of the United States total, compared with 41 percent in 1957 and the average of 44 percent. The Central crop of 22.6 million constituted 18 percent of the national total, the same as the average proportion but slightly above last year's 17 percent. The Western production, at 46.1 million bushels, was 37 percent of the total, down sharply from 42 percent in 1957 but only slightly below the average proportion of 38 percent.

The preliminary estimate of fruit not utilized on account of economic conditions is 1,66 million bushels, nearly as large as the 1.78 million bushels for 1957. These represent losses in excess of normal. All of the 1958 losses are quantities not harvested in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Montana, and Washington. In New York, economic abandonment occurred to some extent in all areas but was heaviest on small-sized fruit in the Lake Ontario area. In Washington, much of the non-harvested production was off-grade fruit (hail-marked, sunburned, over-mature or with lack of color) for which returns did not warrant picking.

The early part of the 1958 season was generally favorable in most commercial apple-producing areas of the country. In Washington, hot weather during late June, July, and August slowed growth, but production--although below last year--was still well above average. Growers and shippers were not plagued with overly-large fruit as they were in 1957. California's Gravenstein crop failed to make expected sizes but the production of this variety was still above average. In the Appalachian area the crop picked out below growers' early-season expectations. Despite spring frosts, New York and Michigan experienced favorable seasons with steadily improving prospects. New England's above-average crop was produced in a season that was generally favorable from start to finish.

In the Eastern States, 1958 pollination conditions were generally favorable although there were exceptions, notably the heavy-producing North Vallley of Virginia and the Hudson Valley of New York. The North Valley was handicapped by rains and cloudy weather. The Hudson Valley had a light bloom following the 1957 drought, plus cool, wet weather during bloom and May frosts.

Growing conditions were generally favorable in the Eastern States with insect and disease control satisfactory despite frequent rains in many areas. Hail damage was generally negligible. Harvest was later than usual in New England and New York, but Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia growers largely finished picking by November 1. Frederick, the leading Virginia apple county, fell short of its 1957 output, but Clarke, the number two county, produced the largest crop in history.

The 1958 season was more variable in the Central apple States than in the Eastern. Spring frosts and cool wet weather during pollination reduced production in various local areas. However, in the principal Central apple State, Michigan, the fruit sized well and moisture late in the season added extra size. As a result, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Delicious, and Jonathans turned out above expectations and a shortage of crates retarded harvest in many areas of that State.

In the Western commercial apple States, hail damage was locally severe in parts of Idaho, Colorado, and the Yakima and Okanogan areas of Washington. However, there was considerably less hail-damaged and sunburned fruit in Washington in 1958 than in 1957. The extended hot, dry weather affected sizing of the Hood River, Oregon, crop, with fruit sizes being generally about average, but smaller than the large sizes of a year earlier.

PEACHES: The 1958 peach crop totaled 70.1 million bushels, 14 percent greater than in 1957 and 11 percent above average. Excluding the California Clingstone peaches, used mostly for canning, production totaled 49 million bushels, compared with 39.1 million last year, and the average of 40.9 million. California, Colorado, Utah, Missouri, Kansas, and North Carolina had smaller crops than in 1957 while all other States produced more peaches.

In most States, 1958 was a good peach year. In generaly there was little frost damage. With adequate rainfall in most areas the fruit sized well.

California, with 32 million bushels, produced 46 percent of the U. S. crop compared with 56 percent in 1957 and the average of 52 percent. The 1958 California Clingstone crop totaled 21.1 million bushels compared with 22.4 million harvested in 1957. The 1957 estimate excludes quantities eliminated through a "green drop" program put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order. Production of California Freestones, at 10.9 million bushels, was 10 percent less than in 1957. Wet weather early in the spring resulted in considerable disease and insect infestation. Subsequently, alternating periods of hot and cool weather caused peaches, particularly Clingstones, to mature early without attaining their anticipated sizes. The Freestone crop had a reduced set of fruit because of unfavorable spring weather.

Production in the 9 Southern States totaled 15.4 million bushels, 47 percent greater than in 1957 and the largest since 1947. Only North Carolina in this group of States had fewer peaches than the year before. In the Sandhills area of North Carolina the trees, particularly Elbertas, did not hold their set. Georgia had a greater than usual amount of economic abandonment, both unharvested fruit and excess culling.

All North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States had larger crops than in 1957. New York's 1,390,000 bushel crop is in sharp contrast with a near failure last year. New Jersey had the largest crop on record, and Pennsylvania's crop equalled the 1954 record. Virginia had the largest crop since 1946; Connecticut the largest since 1942; and Massachusetts the largest since 1932.

Although production in the North Central States was 13 percent greater than in 1957 it was slightly below average. Michigan had its largest crop since 1952, even though frosts occurred in late April and May. Indiana also experienced freeze damage in the northern part of the State but it had mostly a thinning effect.

In the Western States, production was 3 percent less than in 1957 and about equalled the 10 year average, but it did not turn out as large as had been expected early in the season. Not only did the California crop fall below earlier expectations, but in Washington peaches failed to reach anticipated sizes because of hot weather in July. Cullage of fruit was greater than usual in California and Colorado.

PEARS: The Nation's 1958 pear crop of nearly 28.8 million bushels was 9 percent below last year, and 4 percent under average. Total pear production in the three Pacific Coast States was 24.3 million bushels (594,000 tons), 15 percent below last year and 6 percent below average. Production in the rest of the Nation, 4.44 million bushels, was 42 percent above last year and 12 percent over average. Both Michigan and New York, the principal pear-producing States outside the Pacific Coast area, had crops well above both last year and average.

Production of Bartlett pears in the three Pacific Coast States this year was 446,000 tons, 13 percent below last year and 4 percent under average. Pacific Coast Bartlett pears usually provide about 90 percent of the Nation's processed pear tonnage. Rainy weather during pollination in California and Washington, and frost damage plus some hail damage in Oregon, were factors holding down the 1958 production. In California the light set because of poor pollination occurred in the Sacramento River District and other early areas while late areas generally had good crops. Growing conditions in that State were good and the fruit sized well. In Washington, however, continued high temperatures affected sizing and some small fruit was not harvested because growers could not recover costs.

The 1958 production of fall and winter pears in the three Pacific Coast States was 148,000 tons, 20 percent less than last year and 12 percent below average. In Oregon the crop in both the Hood River and Medford areas turned out below early-season expectations. Hot weather slowed growth, and disease and insects took their toll. High temperatures also limited sizing of the Washington crop. California winter pear production was reduced by rain at bloom time.

In Allegan County, Michigan, a combination of dry weather and very heavy set resulted in many under-sized Bartletts. In other areas of the State, sizes were generally satisfactory, and Michigan's 1958 production was the highest of record. In New York, size and quality were good.

GRAPES: Total 1958 grape production for the United States was 2.95 million tons, nearly 14 percent above last year and 1 percent above average. Production of European-type grapes in California and Arizona was 2.67 million tons, 12 percent above 1957 but 2 percent below average. Production for the other States as a group, which is largely American-type grapes, was of bumper proportions, being nearly one-third larger than last year and almost 40 percent above average.

In California, production of each of the three varietal groups was above last year. Wine varieties and raisin varieties were each slightly above average in production, but production of table varieties was 12 percent below average. Raisin production, 172,000 tons (dried basis), was 6 percent above last year but one-fourth less than average.

The 1958 growing season was generally favorable for grapes in California although the early crop in the Desert Valleys turned out light. Vines showed early development. Over-all losses from the April frosts were light, even though production was reduced in some local areas. Soil moisture supplies were particularly favorable, bunches were generally large and size of berries was usually above average. There was some trouble with color on table grapes and some rain damage on the later Emperors. Tokays turned out better than in 1957.

Grape production in the Great Lakes area was 36 percent above both last year and average. The New York production was the second largest in the last 27 years. Both the Finger Lakes and Chautauqua-Erie areas of that State had a late bloom on Concords. Bloom was also late in Pennsylvania's Erie fruit belt. In Michigan the bloom started at about the usual time but was prolonged three weeks by cold weather. Cool weather, black rot and mildew were prevalent in most northern and eastern areas of the United States during August. In general, black rot and mildew were controlled, but the cool weather slowed maturity. Harvest was later than usual and some difficulty with sugar content occurred in Michigan and Ohio.

Washington grape growers harvested a record high crop which exceeded last year's previous high production by 12 percent. Quality was excellent.

CITRUS: The 1958-59 crop of Early, Midseason, and Naval varieties of oranges is estimated from December 1 conditions at 67.1 million boxes. This is 5 percent above last year, 6 percent below the pre-freeze crop of 1956-57, and 12 percent above average. Prospects are up 1 million boxes from November 1, all of the increase being in California where conditions continue generally favorable despite the low temperatures of November 15-18

National production of Valencia oranges this season is estimated (as of December 1) at 55.0 million boxes, 22 percent above last year's short crop, but 9 percent less than the pre-freeze crop of 1956-57 and 7 percent under average. The first forecast for California Valencias is 20.0 million boxes compared with 14.0 in 1957-58, 20.5 in 1956-57, and the average of nearly 25.0. Valencia prospects for Florida, Texas, and Arizona are unchanged from November.

Prospective Florida tangerine production at 4.5 million boxes is up from last month, but is still below both the 1956-57 pre-freeze production and average.

The December 1 estimate of grapefruit production (including the California summer crop) is 42.5 million boxes, 7 percent above last year, but 5 percent below 1956-57 and 6 percent under average. The first forecast of the California summer crop is 1.50 million boxes compared with 1.30 in 1957-58, 1.60 in 1956-57, and the average of 1.52. Only a small part of this crop is expected to be harvested before next April. Prospects for grapefruit are unchanged from last month in Florida, Texas, Arizona, and the California Desert Valleys.

The indicated 1958-59 production of California lemons is down 1.0 million boxes from November 1. The low temperatures of November 15-18 caused loss of blossoms and small fruit in several Southern California districts. There was little damage to mature fruit but size growth has been slow and rate of harvest in recent weeks has been behind that of last season.

The estimate of Florida lime production is unchanged from last month, the 180,000 boxes being the smallest since 1947-48. Florida tangelo prospects are also unchanged from a month ago, the estimated 320,000 boxes being 9 percent below last year.

In California, size growth of oranges has been slowed by continued dry weather. The freezing temperatures of mid-November caused some damage to oranges which varies by localities. Damaged fruit is expected to go for processing. On California and Arizona grapefruit, the low temperatures damaged young trees, and young growth on older trees, but no serious damage to fruit is reported. Little of the California Desert Valleys grapefruit is expected to be picked before January.

Quality and size of fruit are reported generally good in Texas. With ample supplies of moisture, fruit should continue to increase in size. Some processing is expected to get under way early in December.

Florida citrus trees continue in excellent condition although generally dry weather during November necessitated irrigation in some areas. Because of lack of color, late maturity, and small size of fruit, harvest in Florida has remained behind that of last year.

PLUMS: The 1958 production of plums is estimated at 70,200 tons, 20 percent below last year and 18 percent below average. California's crop of 63,000 tons was about one-fifth under both last year and average and the smallest since 1952. Michigan's 7,200 tons was 1 percent under last year but 22 percent above average. In California the crop bloomed during a rainy period and the set varied widely by varieties and localities. Fruit was generally of good size but there was a heavy cullage on late plums because of cracking and other defects. Michigan had a heavy crop of Stanleys but the Damson crop was rather light.

PRUNES: The Nation's 1958 production of 289,900 tons (equivalent fresh basis) was only about three-fifths of both last year and average and was the smallest crop in 39 years of record. This was largely the result of adverse weather during pollination in all four of the prune-producing States.

A heavy drop of immature prunes in California, wind-whip and hail damage in the Fruitland-Payette district of Idaho, high temperatures in Washington, and continued after-effects of the 1955 winter freeze in Eastern Oregon, also contributed to the reduction.

Production of dried prunes, virtually all in California, is estimated at 96,750 tons dried basis (242,445 tons equivalent fresh basis). This is 42 percent less than both last year and average. Comparative figures on fresh sales and quantities used for canning and freezing (equivalent fresh basis), all from Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, are: Fresh sales, 30,850 tons, 19 percent less than last year; canning, 13,625 tons, 10 percent less than 1957; and frozen, 210 tons, less than one-third of the previous year.

SWEET CHERRIES: The 1958 sweet cherry crop, estimated at 85.8 thousand tons, is 8 percent below last year and 7 percent below average. Largely because of a short crop in California, the production in the 7 Western States was 11 percent below last year and 17 percent under average. Despite this reduction the Western States produced over three-fourths of the Nation's 1958 tonnage. The 4 Great Lakes States partly offset the reduction in the West with a crop 3 percent above last year and 55 percent above average. Both Michigan and New York had near-record crops.

In California, heavy rains interfered with pollination, and harvest of the light crop was completed by July 1, about 2 weeks earlier than usual. Late cherries were damaged by rains and some production intended for fresh market was diverted to processors. Oregon, which led all States in sweet cherry production this year, had an above-average crop despite some problems with sizing, cracking, and brown rot. Hot weather in May and June affected sizing of the Washington crop. In spite of this, and the effects of severe damage from the 1955 freeze, Washington produced a crop only 11 percent below average.

Michigan, which has more than half of the Great Lakes production, produced a crop second only to the record high of last year. Most of the crop sized satisfactorily, even though there was a shortage of moisture, and 1958 production was harvested with very little loss. New York's 1958 production was the third highest of record, despite unfavorable weather at pollination and considerable damage from low May temperatures, both of which occurred in the Lake Ontario area.

SOUR CHERRIES: The 1958 sour cherry crop is estimated at 101.7 thousand tons, 31 percent below last year and 18 percent under average. The crop in the 5 Great Lakes States was 33 percent below 1957 while that in the 6 Western States was 10 percent smaller. Heavy freezes at blossom time, followed by several post-blossom frosts, sharply curtailed production in Wisconsin and Michigan, particularly in the west-central counties of the west Michigan Fruit Belt. Wisconsin production was the smallest in 15 years; that for Michigan as a whole, the second smallest in 11 years.

In the Lake Ontario area of Western New York, unfavorable weather at pollination time, together with freezes at time of bloom, resulted in a light set, particularly on the older trees.

In Pennsylvania, pollination was adversely affected by cool, rainy weather. In both New York and Pennsylvania, moisture was adequate and cherries attained good size so final production exceeded early-season expectations. The crop also turned out better than expected in the other Great Lakes States.

Oregon and Washington had crops below last year with uneven sets between orchards. Washington and Idaho lost some tonnage from wind damage. The commercial areas of northern Utah reported consistently good crops but hail and frost reduced production in the Loveland-Fort Collins area of northern Colorado.

CRANBERRIES: The 1958 crop of cranberries is estimated at 1,127,000 barrels, 7 percent above last year and second to the record crop of 1953. Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin had larger crops than in 1957 while the crops in Washington and Oregon were smaller than last year although above average.

In Massachusetts the crop of 610,000 barrels was 8 percent above last year and 11 percent above average. The crop had a good set of fruit, and spring frost damage was light in most bogs. Berries sized well during the season and suffered no unusual frost damage at harvest time. The New Jersey crop of 88,000 barrels was up 13 percent from last year. Bloom and set were both poorer than in 1957 but size of berries was the best in many years. Berries suffered considerable loss from rot as the result of prolonged flooding, but a late harvest enabled improved sizing to offset such losses. Production of 340,000 barrels in Wisconsin was the second largest for that State. In 1956 a 358,000 barrel crop was produced. Although the Washington crop had widespread frost damage while the vines were in bloom, there was a good set from late blossoms and subsequent growing conditions were above average. This resulted in a crop considerably above early-season expectations, although the 57,000-barrel production was only two-thirds as large as 1957 production. Oregon cranberries also suffered May frost damage where there was inadequate protection, particularly in the northern counties. Hot weather at the start of the harvest season produced some sun scald and delayed harvest because berries colored slowly. The production of 32,000 barrels was 22 percent less than the 1957 crop, although 40 percent above average.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots for 1958 totaled 108,200 tons, compared with 190,400 tons in 1957 and the average of 210,600 tons. This is the smallest crop since 1943. Although prolonged hot weather in late June and July reduced Washington's crop from early season estimates the crop equalled last year's production and was nearly up to average for the State. Utah had less than half as many apricots as in 1957. Hot weather, wind, and hail adversely affected the crop. Production in California, at 90,000 tons, was only a little more than half as large as last year. Excessive rainfall early in the season resulted in heavy damage from brown rot, green rot, and other fungus diseases. The set of fruit was very spotty in California.

PECANS: Production of the 1958 crop of pecans is estimated at 162.1 million pounds, 15 percent greater than last year, and 9 percent above average. All States east of the Mississippi river have a larger crop than last year while all States west of the Mississippi have a smaller crop.

Wild or seedling varieties are expected to total 77.4 million pounds--about 28 percent fewer than in 1957. Production of improved varieties at 84.7 million pounds is two and one-half times as large as last year.

In the States east of the Mississippi River, production represented 54 percent of the U. S. total compared with 17 percent last year, and the average of 50 percent. Even though early-season rains promoted insect and disease infestation throughout most of the States, the crop for the area is estimated at 87.5 million pounds, 18 percent above average. In Georgia the crop was considerably below the early-season expectations as the result of disease and insect damage together with dry weather after August 1. Mississippi had a fairly heavy premature drop of pecans throughout most of the season which prevented the crop from reaching early-season expectations. However, it is an above-average crop. Heavy scab damage in Alabama was undoubtedly a big factor in reducing the crop from earlier estimates.

Production in the States west of the Mississippi River is estimated at 74.6 million pounds, not quite two-thirds as many as in 1957, but about equal to the 10-year average. Although Texas had a heavy bloom, poor pollination and insect damage prevented the crop coming up to early-season prospects. Wet weather at harvest time was also an adverse factor. Arkansas and Louisiana had considerable insect damage and a heavy drop of nuts during the season. Even though Oklahoma had considerable insect damage and droppage the nuts are of good size and the pounds harvested were greater than growers had expected at the beginning of the season.

ALMONDS: The 1958 crop of almonds in California is estimated at 20,000 tons, 47 percent smaller than last year and approximately half the 10-year average. The crop turned out to be the smallest since 1941. A poor set of nuts and a heavy drop was attributed to excessive rainfall during pollination and to a heavy infestation of fungus diseases. Mission, Jordanola, and Peerless varieties picked out better than expected, but the major varieties such as Nonpareil, NePlus, and Drake turned out below early season expectations.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 7,150 tons, 43 percent below last year and 5 percent below average. The 1958 crop had more blanks than a year earlier, apparently as a result of Brown-stain. A high percentage of the crop graded Large which meant fewer Jumbo and Medium sizes. Weather was ideal for harvesting the crop.

WALNUTS: The 1958 crop of walnuts in California and Oregon totaled 84,500 tons, 27 percent greater than in 1957 and 15 percent above average. The crop was the largest since 1949. California growers had a good crop in nearly all districts with sizes and grades above average. Hot weather caused some sunburn but did not affect the tonnage. Sizes were larger than usual. Oregon also had considerable sunburn and there was a fairly heavy drop of damaged nuts. Oregon nuts have thin shells this year, but sizes are smaller than usual.

AVOCADOS: The 1958-59 crop of avocados in California and Florida is estimated at 44,600 tons, 21 percent less than 1957-58, but 47 percent above average. The Florida crop is expected to total 3,600 tons, slightly less than one-fourth the previous crop. Freezing temperatures last winter damaged Florida avocados Except where damage was severe, trees have made good recovery and production of avocados is turning out larger than had been expected.

California avocado production is estimated at 41,000 tons, 1,000 tons less than last year but 83 percent above average. Unsettled weather during pollination resulted in a light set from the earliest bloom of Fuertes but the later bloom resulted in an above average set of fruit. The freeze of November 15-18 damaged some avocados and strong winds along the coast blew off fruit in exposed groves. Varieties other than Fuertes had a large production. California's large crop of summer avocados resulted from new and top worked acreage coming into bearing, together with a good set of fruit. Fall varieties also had a good crop.

DATES: Production of dates in California is estimated at 17,700 tons, 24 percent below 1957, but 5 percent above average.

FIGS: The 1958 crop of dried figs in California is estimated at 23,300 tons (dried basis)--3 percent more than in 1957 but 16 percent below average. Production of figs for other uses amounted to 11,000 tons (fresh basis), 10 percent more than last year but 9 percent below average.

PINEAPPLES: The Florida crop of pineapples is estimated at 2,000 crates, less than one-third the 1957 production and the smallest crop on record.

NECTARINES: California's production of nectarines totaled 32,000 tons, 11 percent less than last year but larger than all other years. There was heavy cullage of some varieties because of split pits, cracks, and worm damage.

OLIVES: Production of olives in California is estimated at 70,000 tons, equal to the record crop of 1956. This compares with 37,000 tons in 1957. There was a heavy set of Manzanillos in Central counties although a light set in Southern counties. The Oroville district of Butte County had a good crop of Mission and other varieties. Although there was a good crop of Sevillano olives in the Sacramento Valley the crop turned out lighter than expected. The freeze of November 15-18 stopped all harvest of olives for canning. Harvest of olives for oil will extend into late February or early March.

TUNG NUTS: The 1958 production of 134,500 tons of air-dried nuts in the husk is the highest of record, 63 percent above last year and 93 percent above average. Production was sharply above both last year and average in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Mills reported no receipts from Georgia where production has been declining in recent years.

The continued low temperatures of last winter kept the tung trees in dormancy until late spring. There were no frosts to damage bloom, and rainfall was timely and ample throughout the growing season.

POTATOES: The 1958 potato production is placed at 263,782,000 hundredweight, 10 percent above 1957 and 15 percent above average The 1958 production was the fourth largest of record, with larger crops recorded for 1943,1946, and 1948.

The acreage harvested in 1958 was 1,465,700 acres, 6 percent above the 1957 acreage but 2 percent less than average. While weather conditions during the early part of 1958 were unfavorable, conditions for the mid-season and late crops were extremely favorable and a record high yield was harvested. The 180.0 hundredweight per acre is 6.7 hundredweight above the yield for the 1957 crop and 4.1 hundredweight above the previous high yield obtained in 1956.

Production of winter and late spring potatoes was below 1957 while the crop of early spring, early summer, late summer, and fall were above the previous year. 1958 production for each of the seasonal groups was above average.

The production of fall potatoes in 1958 was 180,897,000 hundredweight--24 million hundredweight above 1957 production and 29 million above average. Acreage of fall potatoes harvested, at 932,000 was up 10 percent from the 1957 figure and 2 percent above average. Weather conditions were generally favorable for the planting and development of the fall crop and the average yield, at 194.1 hundredweight, was 9.4 hundredweight above 1957 and 3.0 hundredweight above the previous high record harvested in 1956. The fall crop is well distributed geographically with all regions showing production above last year and above average.

Weather conditions in the eastern regions were very favorable for the crop. Maine growers finished their planting earlier than usual and, with plenty of moisture, vines made excellent growth. Most of the crop was vine-killed by mid-September and generally harvest was completed by November 1. The quality of the crop is good. In other New England States, high yields per acre were obtained. On Long Island and in Upstate New York, and Pennsylvania, rainfall during the planting and growing season was excessive. Rains in Upstate New York delayed harvest but growers were able to dig the crop before cold weather hit in mid-November. On Long Island, favorable growing conditions resulted in record high yields. Because of the relatively low prices during late July, August, and September, growers delayed harvest and about three-quarters of the acreage was dug after October 1 compared with the average of about one-half for the past few years.

Ohio and Indiana received heavy rainfall during the planting and growing season. While good yields were harvested, the excessive moisture caused some rather poor quality potatoes. In Michigan and Wisconsin, the dry weather during the planting season permitted growers to get the fields planted rather early. Dry weather during the early growing season retarded development but rains were received in September and potatoes made rapid recovery. Yields per acre in Michigan were excellent while in Wisconsin yields were above last year and average. In Minnesota and North Dakota, farmers were able to plant their potatoes earlier than usual. Heavy rains in the southern area of the Red River Valley on the Minnesota side in July caused some loss of acreage. Otherwise, weather conditions were favorable for development and harvest. Record high yields were harvested in North Dakota and in Minnesota, the yield tied the record high harvested in 1956.

Idaho planted a record high fall acreage of 199,000 acres in 1958 and harvested 198,000 acres--13 percent above 1957 and 35 percent above average. Conditions were generally favorable except for some high temperatures during the growing season. Fall weather was extremely favorable for late development and harvest and a record high yield per acre was harvested.

The 1958 season in the San Luis Valley of Colorado was very favorable for the planting and growing of potatoes and near record high yields were harvested. In Washington, the high temperatures in August hindered the early development of potatoes but with a favorable September and October yields averaged the same as last year. In central Oregon, weather conditions during the growing season were not favorable. In the Klamath Falls area of Oregon and the Tule Lake area of California favorable conditions during the growing season and a late fall season resulted in growers harvesting large yields per acre.

The production of late summer crop is estimated at 34,663,000 hundredweight, 8 percent above 1957 and 5 percent above average. Acreage harvested was 1 percent above last year but 14 percent below average. The 1958 season was very favorable for the late summer crop and the average yield at 187.9 hundredweight per acre was 11.2 hundredweight above 1957 and 31.7 hundredweight above average. In all States except Washington, the yields were above average.

Because of the relatively low prices during early summer months, growers delayed the harvest of the late summer crop. This delay of harvest permitted late development of potatoes and added tonnage to the crop.

On Long Island the production of late summer crop was down about 27 percent from last year. Growers harvested only about one-fourth of their acreage by October 1, compared to about one-half for the past few years Wet weather during the planting season in New Jersey delayed field work and frequent and heavy rains during the growing and harvesting season interfered with spraying and digging. Clear weather during September and October permitted growers to harvest the crop. In Wisconsin, early season was favorable for the development of the crop but with little demand for late summer potatoes, growers harvested only about 36 percent of their acreage by October, compared to 42 percent for 1957. Growers of late summer potatoes in Southwestern Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon, harvested about 20 percent more acreage than in 1957. Because of the relatively poor demand for potatoes, considerable acreage was not harvested until after October 1 when most of the production went for diversion. In Washington high temperatures during August were unfavorable for the development of potatoes and yields were under last year and average. Considerable volumen of the late summer crop in Washington was diverted to livestock feed. In California, harvest of the late summer crop was delayed by low prices and much of the acreage was harvested after October 1, much later than usual.

The early summer crop is placed at 11,049,000 hundredweight, 22 percent above 1957 and 11 percent above average. The acreage harvested was up 4 percent from last year and yields averaged 17 percent above 1957. Rainy weather during the planting and growing season along the Eastern Coast interferred with planting, cultivation and spraying programs in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina but because of the plentiful moisture supply yields were above last year in all of these States. In Texas, growers harvested 46 percent more acreage than last year and with good yields, the production in 1958 was 56 percent above 1957. Some late acreage was planted in Texas and harvest of this acreage was not completed until October.

Production of late spring potatoes is estimated at 27,499,000 hundredweight, 9 percent below 1957 but 4 percent above average. While the acreage was up slightly for 1957, the average yield at 154.3 hundredweight per acre was 11 percent below last year. California grows about two-thirds of the late spring production. The crop in this State was planted over a longer period of time than usual and some acreage in California was not planted until April. In Kern County, heavy rains occurred during the growing season and yields were down considerably from last year. Weather conditions in Southern California were favorable and high yields were harvested in this area. The crop in Arizona did not size and yields averaged 30 percent below the 1957 crop. The reduction in yield about offset the increase in acreage harvested. Production was 3 percent above the 1957 crop. In North Carolina, wet, cold weather delayed plantings and retarded sprouting in fields which were planted. Growing conditions were favorable. Harvest was later than usual with the bulk of the crop harvested after July 1. The heavy rains in late February and March in the Baldwin area of Alabama caused growers to plant their acreage over a longer period than usual and also caused some loss of acreage. The season was favorable for the growing of the crop. Harvest was not completed until July.

The early spring production of potatoes in Florida and Texas is placed at 4,703,000 hundredweight, 7 percent above the 1957 crop and 46 percent above average. In Florida, the cold, wet weather during March and April retarded development of the crop and considerable acreage was not harvested until April and May. Harvest continued through June and even into July. The delay in harvest added considerable tonnage to the crop. Because of relatively small demand for potatoes during June, some acreage was abandoned. The economic abandonment in the Hasting area was placed at 312,000 hundredweight and for the other areas in Florida at 83,000 hundredweight.

The production of the 1958 winter crop in California and Florida is placed at 4,971,000 hundredweight, 27 percent below the 1957 crop but 32 percent above average. All of the reduction from 1957 was caused by the relative poor crop in Southern Florida. Several freezes during the winter of 1958 and heavy rains caused considerable damage to the crop and resulted in heavy abandonment of acreage and low yields on the harvested acreage. In California, yields per acre were good but because of the relatively low prices during the early part of 1958, harvest was not completed until April.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1958 sweetpotato production, at 17,434,000 hundredweight, is slightly less than the 1957 crop and 12 percent below the 1949-56 average. Acreage harvested in 1958, at 266,000 acres, is 5 percent below the 1957 acreage and 26 percent below average. Increases over last year were reported in Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas while decreases occurred in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and California. The 1958 season was generally favorable for growing sweetpotatoes. The yield per acre, at 65.5 hundredweight, is a record. In 1957 the yield was 62.2 hundredweight per acre; the 1949-56 average is 54.7 hundredweight.

In New Jersey, too frequent rains and often too much precipitation delayed sweetpotato plantings and plagued growers throughout most of the season. The peak of harvest occurred near the end of October with a larger than usual proportion of number ones going into storage. Maryland and Virginia had a good season with favorable yields. Harvest was about completed by the end of October. In North Carolina, cold weather and heavy freezes during the early part of 1958 caused many seed potatoes to rot and resulted in a scarcity of sweetpotato plants, which reduced acreage. However, an extremely favorable growing season offset the lateness of planting and good yields were harvested. In South Carolina, sweetpotato plantings were usually late due to excessive rains and cold weather. The lateness of planting was partially offset by good growing conditions, although dry weather during the latter part of the growing season affected sizing. In Georgia, the wet spring months probably influenced the reduction in acres planted to sweetpotatoes this year. Farm activity was delayed by rains until about the last of April. However, excellent subsoil moisture was beneficial to vine growth which was unusually rank. Dry weather during the latter part of the growing season did little damage.

The Louisiana crop was generally planted later than usual because of excessive rains during normal transplanting time. The crop made satisfactory development. After three weeks of heavy rainfall in September, October weather was mostly ideal for late development and harvest. Harvest of some late planted acreage occurred after December 1. In Kentucky and Tennessee, a cold spring delayed transplanting but a favorable growing season resulted in satisfactory yields. In Alabama and Mississippi, July was dry, but during most of the remainder of the growing season moisture was adequate. Yields per acre generally reflected these favorable growing conditions. Arkansas had a generally good growing season with adequate moisture supply and moderate temperatures. In Texas, favorable weather conditions prevailed at transplanting time and most plants were in the ground by early June. Timely rains kept conditions above par during the growing season. Wet weather prevailed at harvest time but enough clear days occurred to allow harvest without damage.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets in 1958 is estimated at 15,299,000 tons, only 1½ percent below last year's record production of 15,530,000 tons. At this level, 1958 production was 30 percent larger than the 1947-56 average. The average yield per acre in 1958 of 17.2 tons was the second highest of record, exceeded only by last year's yield of 17.7 tons per acre. Record high yields of beets were obtained this year by growers in Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Oregon. Above average yields were recorded in all other States except Utah where curly top infestation held the yield below average. Abandonment of the planted crop amounted to 4.6 percent, slightly greater than last year when 4.2 percent of the planted acreage was not harvested. Abandonment of acreage was largest this year in California where losses from damping-off, cut worms and army worms were unusually heavy.

The sugar beet crop was planted under unusually variable conditions both within and between States. The crop had its usual trials, overcoming excessive rainfall in some eastern areas, late April

freezes in part of the area, heavy irrigation demands in the Northwest occasioned by hot, dry weather, and unusual insect infestation in Utah and California. Hail damage occurred at various times during the season in South Dakota, Nebraska, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana. In spite of all this, the crop developed well and with almost ideal harvesting weather prevailing in many States the harvest was completed earlier than in many years.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR: The production of sugarcane for sugar in the continental United States is estimated at 6,541,000 tons, about 3 percent greater than that finally harvested in 1957. Late freezes in 1957 lowered final yields on that crop. The effects carried over into 1958, with yields in both Louisiana and Florida turning out lower for 1958 than anticipated earlier. This is especially true in Florida where yields at harvest time were falling far short of those estimated earlier in the season. Continued warm weather in Florida has prolonged the growth of cane in some areas there. In Louisiana, although harvest got off to a late start, the season to date has been excellent and about two-thirds of the crop had been harvested by the first of December.

SUGARCANE SIRUP: Growers in the four States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana produced an estimated 3,770,000 gallons of sugarcane sirup in 1958. This is 17 percent above last year's production, but less than half of the average production. The acreage devoted to this crop, which has been declining steadily, was 1,000 acres below 1957 and at 14,000 acres was only 34 percent of the average acreage for the years 1947 through 1956. Yield per acre in 1958 averaged higher than in 1957 in all States except Georgia.

MAPLE SIRUP: Production of maple sirup, including that later made into sugar, is estimated at 1,516,000 gallons for 1958, about 17 percent less than the 1,833,000 gallons produced in 1957. The 10-year average production is 1,675,000 gallons.

Producers tapped 12 percent fewer trees in 1958 than in 1957. An estimated 5,075,000 trees were tapped in 1958 compared with 5,752,000 last year and the average of 7,298,000 trees. The decrease in 1958 was a continuation of the downward trend started in 1947.

In New England, the season opened and closed at about normal dates for the area. Temperatures were favorable and sugar content of sap was about average. In most of the eastern area, heavy snow cover interfered seriously with tree tapping and collection of sap and in many cases prevented producers from tapping their groves. In New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, the season opened later than usual and was brought to an early close by unseasonably warm weather in early April. Favorable temperatures in Ohio and Michigan produced good sap flows and production of sirup was well above last year. Lack of any appreciable snow cover in Minnesota allowed the ground to freeze deep and reduced the sap flow which was also shortened by unseasonably warm weather.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1939-1958

Year	Corn all	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	4 feed grains	Wheat		
						Winter	Spring	All
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	88,279	33,460	12,739	4,760	139,238	37,681	14,988	52,669
1940	86,429	35,431	13,525	6,374	141,759	36,095	17,178	53,273
1941	85,357	38,161	14,276	6,015	143,809	39,778	16,157	55,935
1942	87,367	38,197	16,958	5,991	148,513	36,020	13,753	49,773
1943	92,060	38,914	14,900	6,889	152,763	34,563	16,792	51,355
1944	94,014	39,741	12,301	9,386	155,442	41,125	18,624	59,749
1945	87,625	41,739	10,454	6,324	146,142	47,024	18,143	65,167
1946	87,585	42,812	10,380	6,669	147,446	48,371	18,734	67,105
1947	82,888	37,855	10,955	5,480	137,178	54,935	19,584	74,519
1948	84,778	39,280	11,905	7,317	143,280	52,963	19,455	72,418
1949	85,595	37,794	9,872	6,602	139,863	54,414	21,496	75,910
1950	81,818	39,306	11,155	10,346	142,625	43,250	18,357	61,607
1951	80,729	35,233	9,424	8,544	133,930	40,093	21,780	61,873
1952	80,940	37,012	8,236	5,326	131,514	50,895	20,235	71,130
1953	80,459	37,536	8,680	6,295	132,970	46,933	20,907	67,840
1954	80,186	40,551	13,370	11,702	145,809	39,218	15,138	54,356
1955	79,530	39,243	14,564	12,866	146,203	33,700	13,585	47,285
1956	75,634	33,706	12,940	9,342	131,622	35,554	14,230	49,784
1957	72,616	34,647	14,988	19,503	141,754	31,715	12,091	43,806
1958	73,470	31,826	14,876	16,761	136,933	41,539	12,038	53,577

Year	Rye	Buckwheat	Rice	4 food grains	Flaxseed	Cotton	Sorghum	
							Forage	Silage
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	3,822	370	1,045	57,906	2,171	23,805	9,826	904
1940	3,204	388	1,069	57,934	3,182	23,861	11,729	1,081
1941	3,573	337	1,214	61,059	3,266	22,236	10,481	1,233
1942	3,792	375	1,457	55,397	4,408	22,602	7,865	927
1943	2,652	505	1,472	55,984	5,691	21,610	8,404	913
1944	2,132	508	1,480	63,869	2,610	19,617	7,586	879
1945	1,850	401	1,499	68,917	3,785	17,029	7,357	671
1946	1,597	383	1,582	70,667	2,432	17,584	5,957	623
1947	1,991	505	1,708	78,723	4,129	21,330	4,590	649
1948	2,058	330	1,804	76,610	4,973	22,911	4,680	602
1949	1,554	269	1,858	79,591	5,048	27,439	3,621	513
1950	1,753	253	1,637	65,250	4,090	17,843	4,304	705
1951	1,722	199	1,996	65,790	3,904	26,949	4,550	855
1952	1,393	163	1,997	74,683	3,304	25,921	4,578	794
1953	1,430	178	2,159	71,607	4,570	24,341	4,814	1,083
1954	1,795	150	2,550	58,851	5,663	19,251	5,072	1,356
1955	2,049	112	1,826	51,272	4,981	16,928	6,254	1,719
1956	1,623	110	1,569	53,086	5,548	15,615	6,349	1,457
1957	1,672	109	1,340	46,927	4,899	13,558	4,382	1,822
1958	1,784	98	1,421	56,880	3,853	11,858	2,471	1,313

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1939-1958 - Continued

Year	All hay	Alfalfa seed 1/	Red clover seed 1/	Alsike clover seed 1/	Sweet-clover seed	Lespedeza seed 1/	Timothy seed	Tobacco
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	69,243	1,013.2	1,350.3	135.4	557.3	627.4	490.2	1,999.7
1940	73,058	965.7	2,046.7	165.1	351.4	705.2	397.9	1,410.2
1941	73,136	803.2	1,408.0	119.7	350.6	813.0	375.3	1,306.5
1942	74,827	603.7	1,181.9	89.4	230.1	747.4	442.4	1,377.3
1943	77,004	779.3	1,389.1	103.9	183.1	808.0	429.0	1,458.0
1944	77,639	982.0	2,411.8	125.0	292.2	1,196.6	364.4	1,749.9
1945	76,697	880.6	2,162.5	142.5	248.2	951.9	364.2	1,820.7
1946	73,741	1,182.2	2,581.0	153.8	245.2	966.1	368.3	1,960.8
1947	74,666	1,014.7	1,432.6	124.7	229.1	767.0	411.3	1,851.6
1948	71,817	644.9	1,822.5	128.7	208.8	948.1	132.8	1,553.6
1949	72,821	1,103.4	1,360.5	89.0	357.8	1,060.5	326.0	1,623.2
1950	75,150	936.6	2,564.3	95.4	550.2	747.6	445.0	1,599.0
1951	75,063	909.0	1,473.0	90.5	303.9	648.8	294.5	1,779.9
1952	75,147	1,361.0	1,707.7	68.3	270.3	673.0	245.8	1,771.8
1953	74,997	950.2	1,449.3	59.0	221.3	502.0	235.5	1,632.9
1954	73,721	1,048.5	899.5	47.5	266.1	561.5	251.0	1,667.5
1955	75,360	1,392.5	1,315.4	53.8	254.3	871.5	309.5	1,495.4
1956	73,302	914.5	996.6	46.8	220.0	715.0	198.5	1,363.5
1957	73,431	881.8	965.4	50.3	187.6	685.0	255.0	1,121.8
1958	73,033	832.2	1,101.0	37.0	147.2	702.0	188.0	1,080.8

Year	Broomcorn	Beans, dry edible	Peas, dry field	Soybeans for beans	Cowpeas for peas	Peanuts picked & threshed	Sugar beets	Sorghum for sirup
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	228	1,679	169	4,315	1,381	1,908	918	189
1940	298	1,903	247	4,807	1,432	2,052	912	186
1941	250	2,019	291	5,889	1,483	1,900	755	176
1942	230	1,925	493	9,894	1,241	3,355	954	221
1943	244	2,362	795	10,397	852	3,528	550	207
1944	382	1,996	719	10,245	701	3,068	555	187
1945	286	1,487	518	10,740	646	3,160	713	146
1946	300	1,622	492	9,932	545	3,141	802	154
1947	236	1,778	513	11,411	547	3,377	879	131
1948	207	1,938	298	10,682	505	3,296	694	80
1949	291	1,885	354	10,482	416	2,308	687	53
1950	216	1,511	238	13,807	412	2,262	925	58
1951	268	1,403	300	13,615	318	1,982	691	46
1952	263	1,253	208	14,435	270	1,443	665	39
1953	268	1,379	258	14,829	287	1,515	745	38
1954	260	1,533	259	17,047	267	1,387	876	43
1955	317	1,502	281	18,620	354	1,669	740	50
1956	204	1,423	341	20,642	222	1,385	785	38
1957	279	1,379	272	20,826	202	1,481	880	34
1958	201	1,600	203	23,752	205	1,537	891	36

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1939-1958 - Continued

Year	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	29 com'l vegetables: 11 for processing 2/	29 com'l vegetables: 28 for fresh market 3/	59 crops harvested 4/	59 crops planted or grown 5/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	418.0	2,812.8	728.0	1,155	1,927	322,109	342,870
1940	371.9	2,832.1	647.7	1,400	1,861	331,731	348,050
1941	396.6	2,692.6	730.9	1,656	1,829	335,513	347,857
1942	428.7	2,670.8	687.0	1,978	1,798	339,508	351,521
1943	429.9	3,239.0	856.6	1,929	1,733	347,966	361,730
1944	412.3	2,779.8	726.0	1,940	2,055	352,868	365,834
1945	416.4	2,664.3	645.9	1,919	2,066	345,546	356,324
1946	424.9	2,526.6	637.0	2,058	2,219	343,012	353,041
1947	425.2	2,001.3	546.6	1,868	2,001	346,380	356,182
1948	401.6	1,980.7	455.3	1,699	1,973	348,047	359,484
1949	396.8	1,755.3	472.1	1,737	2,140	352,286	365,121
1950	379.5	1,697.9	489.4	1,606	2,149	336,437	353,009
1951	347.9	1,348.5	312.0	1,864	1,954	336,079	361,764
1952	363.7	1,397.4	321.5	1,817	1,970	341,313	355,213
1953	366.0	1,536.4	343.0	1,827	2,045	340,660	358,833
1954	329.3	1,412.6	332.1	1,739	2,075	338,214	354,546
1955	302.9	1,413.6	341.4	1,721	2,042	332,880	353,899
1956	271.2	1,385.5	283.7	1,812	2,009	318,579	345,050
1957	291.6	1,382.6	280.6	1,741	1,993	318,678	333,719
1958	297.9	1,465.7	266.0	1,617	2,012	321,110	330,425

1/ Acreage partially duplicated.

2/ Asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage (sauerkraut), sweet corn, cucumbers, green peas, pimientos, spinach, and tomatoes. Estimates of pimientos discontinued beginning with the 1956 crop.

3/ Principal vegetables grown for fresh market in major producing States included in regular monthly reports. Artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts (since 1949), cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn (all major States included only since 1949), cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, garlic, Honey Ball melons, Honey Dew melons, kale, lettuce, onions, green peas, green peppers, shallots, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons. Estimates of Honey Ball melons discontinued beginning with the 1954 crop. Excludes farm gardens. Acreage for harvest, including mature acreage abandoned or only partially harvested because of low prices or other economic factors.

4/ Totals are for crops shown in preceding columns, omitting alfalfa seed, red clover seed, alsike clover seed, and lespedeza seed. These are included in the count of crops, but the acreage is not included because mostly duplicated in the hay acreage; the acreage of peanut hay, largely duplicated in peanuts picked and threshed, has been deducted. Other crops not included are hops, spelt, hemp, velvetbeans, various legumes and other crops harvested by livestock, minor crops, and fruits and nuts. The acreages shown include some crops harvested in succession from the same land.

5/ Preceding column plus estimates of acreage planted and not harvested.

CROP YIELDS PER ACRE HARVESTED, UNITED STATES, 1939-1958

Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	4 feed grains	Wheat, all	Rye
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Pounds	Bushels	Bushels
1939	29.2	28.6	21.8	11.2	1,375	14.1	10.1
1940	28.4	35.2	23.0	13.5	1,391	15.3	12.4
1941	31.1	31.0	25.4	18.9	1,461	16.8	12.3
1942	35.1	35.2	25.3	18.3	1,627	19.5	14.0
1943	32.2	29.3	21.7	15.9	1,468	16.4	10.8
1944	32.8	28.9	22.5	19.7	1,501	17.7	10.6
1945	32.7	36.5	25.5	15.2	1,557	17.0	12.8
1946	36.7	34.5	25.5	15.9	1,669	17.2	11.6
1947	28.4	31.1	25.7	17.0	1,372	18.2	12.8
1948	42.5	36.9	26.5	18.0	1,890	17.9	12.6
1949	37.8	32.3	24.0	22.5	1,716	14.5	11.6
1950	37.6	34.8	27.2	22.6	1,708	16.5	12.2
1951	36.2	36.3	27.3	19.1	1,689	16.0	12.5
1952	40.7	32.9	27.7	17.0	1,820	18.4	11.6
1953	39.9	30.7	28.4	18.4	1,767	17.3	13.2
1954	38.1	34.8	28.4	20.1	1,699	18.1	14.4
1955	40.6	38.3	27.5	18.9	1,791	19.8	14.2
1956	45.7	34.5	29.1	22.1	1,978	20.2	13.0
1957	47.1	37.5	29.2	28.9	2,017	21.7	16.3
1958	51.7	44.7	31.6	36.7	2,303	27.3	18.2

Year	Flaxseed	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Hay, all	Beans, dry edible	Peas, dry field
	Bushels	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Pounds	Pounds
1939	9.0	2,328	237.9	940	1.25	849	1/ 1,130
1940	9.7	2,291	252.5	1,036	1.31	830	1/ 887
1941	9.8	1,902	231.9	966	1.31	847	1,190
1942	9.3	1,996	272.4	1,023	1.44	913	1,370
1943	8.8	1,988	254.0	964	1.34	823	1,261
1944	8.3	2,093	299.4	1,115	1.33	754	1,115
1945	9.1	2,046	254.1	1,094	1.40	804	1,036
1946	9.3	2,054	235.7	1,181	1.35	906	1,235
1947	9.8	2,062	266.6	1,138	1.35	890	1,130
1948	11.0	2,122	311.3	1,274	1.34	1,000	1,107
1949	8.5	2,194	281.8	1,213	1.33	1,054	825
1950	9.8	2,371	269.0	1,269	1.38	1,001	1,291
1951	8.9	2,309	269.4	1,310	1.46	1,128	1,177
1952	9.1	2,413	279.9	1,273	1.42	1,191	1,184
1953	8.2	2,447	324.2	1,261	1.44	1,196	1,183
1954	7.3	2,517	341.0	1,346	1.46	1,105	1,200
1955	8.3	3,061	417.0	1,466	1.50	1,108	899
1956	8.7	3,151	409.0	1,596	1.48	1,210	1,360
1957	5.3	3,204	388	1,486	1.65	1,133	1,223
1958	10.3	3,309	469	1,626	1.67	1,186	1,219

See footnotes at end of table.

CROP YIELDS PER ACRE HARVESTED, UNITED STATES, 1939-1958 - Continued

Year	Peanuts picked and threshed	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	Soybeans	Sugar beets	3 citrus fruits 2/
	Lb.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Bu.	Tons	Tons
1939	636	73.0	46.6	20.9	11.7	6.34
1940	861	79.9	43.9	16.2	13.4	7.40
1941	776	79.3	47.0	18.2	13.7	7.12
1942	654	82.9	42.4	19.0	12.2	7.97
1943	617	85.0	45.7	18.3	11.9	8.85
1944	678	82.9	51.7	18.8	12.1	8.92
1945	646	94.4	52.1	18.0	12.1	9.04
1946	649	115.7	52.5	20.5	13.2	9.43
1947	646	116.6	49.9	16.3	14.2	9.26
1948	709	136.3	52.0	21.3	13.6	7.82
1949	808	137.3	52.5	22.3	14.8	7.97
1950	900	152.6	55.7	21.7	14.6	9.23
1951	837	145.2	51.3	20.8	15.2	9.46
1952	940	151.1	49.9	20.7	15.3	9.30
1953	1,039	150.8	55.4	18.2	16.2	10.41
1954	727	155.4	51.8	20.0	16.1	10.05
1955	928	160.6	61.4	20.1	16.5	10.11
1956	1,161	175.9	59.6	21.8	16.6	10.49
1957	970	173.3	62.2	23.2	17.7	8.83
1958	1,213	180.0	65.5	24.2	17.2	9.77

Year	7 deciduous fruits 3/	Yields as percent of 1947-49 average: 18 field crops 4/	10 fruit crops 5/	28 crops 6/
	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
1939	3.40	83.8	87.8	84.0
1940	3.00	87.6	85.4	87.5
1941	3.40	89.5	89.1	89.4
1942	3.24	99.4	90.0	99.0
1943	2.82	90.0	83.4	89.7
1944	3.51	95.0	98.2	95.1
1945	3.15	94.5	89.9	94.3
1946	4.05	97.7	107.9	98.2
1947	3.95	92.2	102.6	92.7
1948	3.63	108.6	90.4	107.7
1949	4.24	99.2	107.0	99.6
1950	3.99	102.8	107.7	103.0
1951	4.59	101.7	115.9	102.4
1952	4.41	107.1	112.1	107.4
1953	4.45	107.1	119.7	107.7
1954	4.76	108.4	125.1	109.2
1955	5.20	118.1	128.6	118.6
1956	5.37	123.4	135.9	124.0
1957	5.31	126.6	130.3	126.7
1958	5.53	143.4	136.4	143.1

1/ Uncleaned. 2/ Oranges, grapefruit, and lemons. 3/ Commercial apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, prunes, and apricots. 4/ Percentage yields of the 18 field crops shown combined in proportion to their relative value during the period. 5/ A composite of yields per acre of 3 citrus fruits and 7 deciduous fruits. 6/ As computed from yields of field crops per acre harvested and yields of fruit per acre of bearing age, as shown, combined in proportion to their relative values during the 1947-49 period.

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1939 - 1958

Year	Corn		Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	4 feed grains
	For grain	All				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons
1939	2,341,602	2,580,985	957,704	278,193	53,280	95,760
1940	2,206,882	2,457,146	1,246,450	311,278	85,824	98,617
1941	2,414,445	2,651,889	1,182,509	362,568	113,543	105,054
1942	2,801,819	3,068,562	1,342,681	429,450	109,653	120,780
1943	2,668,490	2,965,980	1,139,831	322,913	109,536	112,101
1944	2,801,612	3,087,982	1,149,240	276,275	184,978	116,661
1945	2,577,449	2,868,795	1,523,851	266,994	96,063	113,806
1946	2,916,089	3,217,076	1,477,573	265,059	106,025	123,049
1947	2,108,320	2,354,739	1,176,142	281,868	93,217	94,126
1948	3,307,038	3,605,078	1,450,186	315,537	131,384	135,397
1949	2,946,206	3,237,749	1,220,118	237,071	148,494	120,027
1950	2,764,071	3,074,914	1,369,199	303,772	233,536	121,835
1951	2,628,937	2,925,758	1,277,647	257,213	162,863	113,096
1952	2,980,793	3,291,994	1,217,433	228,168	90,741	119,672
1953	2,881,801	3,209,896	1,153,205	246,723	115,719	117,489
1954	2,707,913	3,057,891	1,409,601	379,254	235,295	123,865
1955	2,883,682	3,229,743	1,503,074	401,225	242,526	130,902
1956	3,090,016	3,455,283	1,163,160	376,873	206,205	130,178
1957	3,072,913	3,422,331	1,300,954	437,170	564,324	142,933
1958	3,441,627	3,799,844	1,422,164	470,449	614,845	157,658

Year	Wheat			Rye	Buckwheat	Rice	4 food grains
	Winter	Spring	All				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bags	1,000 tons
1939	565,672	175,538	741,210	38,562	5,736	24,328	24,670
1940	592,809	221,837	814,646	39,725	6,476	24,495	26,931
1941	673,727	268,243	941,970	43,878	6,038	23,095	30,788
1942	702,159	267,222	969,381	52,929	6,636	29,082	32,176
1943	537,476	306,337	843,813	28,680	8,830	29,264	27,792
1944	751,901	308,210	1,060,111	22,525	8,956	30,974	34,198
1945	816,989	290,634	1,107,623	23,708	6,467	30,668	35,581
1946	869,592	282,526	1,152,118	18,487	6,812	32,497	36,870
1947	1,058,976	299,935	1,358,911	25,497	7,177	35,217	43,414
1948	990,141	304,770	1,294,911	25,886	6,085	38,275	41,632
1949	858,127	240,288	1,098,415	18,102	4,956	40,769	35,616
1950	740,637	278,707	1,019,344	21,403	4,424	38,820	33,226
1951	650,822	337,339	988,161	21,517	3,296	46,089	32,630
1952	1,065,220	241,220	1,306,440	16,146	3,232	48,193	42,133
1953	885,032	288,039	1,173,071	18,894	3,199	52,834	38,440
1954	801,369	182,531	983,900	25,935	2,692	64,193	33,518
1955	704,793	229,938	934,731	29,055	1,934	55,902	31,697
1956	740,928	263,344	1,004,272	21,155	2,032	49,459	33,242
1957	710,776	239,886	950,662	27,243	1,871	42,935	31,475
1958	1,179,924	282,294	1,462,218	32,485	1,783	47,015	47,171

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1939 - 1958 - Continued

Year	Flaxseed	Cotton		Tobacco	Sorghum	
		Lint	Seed		Forage	Silage
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bales	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1939	19,606	11,817	4,869	1,880,629	11,716	4,364
1940	30,924	12,566	5,286	1,460,441	16,110	6,217
1941	32,133	10,744	4,553	1,261,839	17,069	7,896
1942	40,976	12,817	5,202	1,408,394	13,640	6,032
1943	50,009	11,427	4,688	1,406,190	10,982	4,733
1944	21,665	12,230	4,902	1,950,940	11,552	5,644
1945	34,557	9,015	3,664	1,991,108	9,543	3,570
1946	22,588	8,640	3,514	2,314,807	8,181	3,587
1947	40,618	11,860	4,682	2,107,160	5,666	3,338
1948	54,803	14,877	5,945	1,979,581	6,659	4,318
1949	42,976	16,128	6,559	1,969,100	5,632	3,640
1950	40,236	10,014	4,105	2,029,557	6,567	5,176
1951	34,696	15,149	6,286	2,331,585	6,072	5,858
1952	30,184	15,139	6,190	2,256,073	4,069	4,218
1953	37,656	16,465	6,748	2,059,230	5,535	6,506
1954	41,274	13,696	5,709	2,243,735	5,203	7,590
1955	41,243	14,721	6,043	2,192,852	6,877	9,402
1956	48,009	13,310	5,407	2,175,556	4,613	8,843
1957	25,919	10,964	4,609	1,667,544	7,508	15,157
1958	39,543	11,581	4,788	1,757,810	4,936	12,268

Year	Hay, all	Beans, dry edible	Peas, dry field	Peanuts picked and threshed	Soybeans	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes
	1,000 tons	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 pounds	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1939	86,533	14,254	1/1,909	1,213,110	90,141	205,423	33,959
1940	96,050	15,790	1/2,192	1,766,590	78,045	226,152	28,434
1941	95,754	17,100	3,462	1,475,205	107,197	213,418	34,384
1942	107,717	17,568	6,756	2,192,800	187,524	221,339	36,008
1943	103,128	19,435	10,025	2,176,420	190,133	275,332	39,128
1944	102,889	15,044	8,020	2,080,825	192,121	230,356	37,538
1945	107,438	11,950	5,365	2,042,235	193,167	251,639	33,692
1946	99,518	14,702	6,074	2,038,005	203,395	292,389	33,454
1947	100,576	15,829	5,795	2,181,695	186,451	233,391	27,303
1948	96,172	19,384	3,298	2,335,840	227,217	269,937	23,702
1949	96,990	19,863	2,920	1,864,780	238,194	240,950	24,804
1950	103,820	15,123	3,072	2,035,285	299,249	259,112	27,269
1951	109,502	15,828	3,530	1,658,885	283,777	195,776	15,998
1952	106,386	14,917	2,463	1,355,800	298,839	211,095	16,040
1953	108,245	16,498	3,052	1,574,175	269,169	231,679	18,998
1954	107,834	16,939	3,107	1,008,495	341,075	219,547	17,198
1955	112,737	16,649	2,525	1,548,010	373,522	227,046	20,946
1956	108,680	17,218	4,639	1,607,810	449,446	243,716	16,920
1957	120,977	15,626	3,326	1,435,945	483,715	239,539	17,467
1958	121,924	18,981	2,475	1,864,725	574,413	263,782	17,434

See footnotes at end of table.

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1939-1958 - Continued

Year	Alfalfa seed 2/	Red clover seed 2/	Alsike clover seed 2/	Sweet-clover seed 2/	Lespedeza seed 2/	Timothy seed 2/	6 seed crops 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1939	75,250	83,896	15,378	71,740	92,250	59,200	397,714
1940	77,150	101,413	19,286	49,210	111,540	50,490	409,089
1941	53,390	76,220	16,160	40,090	145,100	52,370	383,330
1942	52,660	57,150	12,244	33,090	138,290	70,500	363,934
1943	64,258	65,520	11,590	23,920	138,770	70,340	374,398
1944	58,030	107,020	12,022	38,200	232,100	56,260	503,632
1945	62,120	93,520	16,676	32,120	168,600	56,940	429,976
1946	104,850	115,730	20,196	36,260	190,800	56,740	524,576
1947	94,900	68,670	16,304	33,260	137,200	69,580	419,914
1948	56,790	101,280	16,764	34,370	207,360	17,500	434,064
1949	117,355	78,804	9,930	55,735	240,750	40,090	542,664
1950	108,339	149,074	14,096	84,451	148,540	63,915	568,415
1951	109,164	87,539	13,944	47,578	134,705	40,297	433,227
1952	185,928	99,431	13,014	43,015	134,610	33,404	509,402
1953	140,058	86,382	11,730	36,024	75,645	32,335	382,174
1954	163,949	55,695	9,438	45,505	90,545	37,435	402,567
1955	212,390	80,682	9,909	48,292	175,365	48,512	575,150
1956	165,280	76,713	10,633	36,570	137,545	26,515	453,256
1957	160,865	71,623	11,456	30,705	141,775	37,595	454,019
1958	147,999	76,028	8,915	26,112	150,870	25,230	435,154

Year	Sugarcane: For sugar and seed	Sugarcane: For sirup	Sorghum sirup	Sugar beets	Pecans	Almonds	Walnuts	Filberts	4 tree nuts
	1,000 tons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1939	6,286	22,264	10,199	10,781	48.5	28.7	62.5	3.9	143.6
1940	4,313	13,360	10,684	12,194	61.4	15.0	50.8	3.2	130.5
1941	5,461	18,638	10,568	10,342	60.9	9.5	70.0	5.8	146.1
1942	5,837	18,416	13,728	11,685	38.7	31.5	61.2	4.3	135.7
1943	6,504	21,027	11,868	6,547	66.5	20.5	63.8	7.0	157.9
1944	6,144	19,897	11,649	6,718	71.1	31.7	71.8	6.5	181.1
1945	6,707	28,251	9,004	8,616	69.4	32.0	70.9	5.3	177.6
1946	5,962	23,335	10,171	10,582	38.1	47.2	71.9	8.4	165.7
1947	5,289	18,545	7,847	12,503	59.8	35.7	64.6	8.8	168.9
1948	6,768	11,245	5,586	9,424	88.0	36.5	71.1	6.4	202.0
1949	6,541	9,745	3,539	10,196	62.8	43.3	88.1	10.8	205.0
1950	6,944	8,775	3,671	13,535	62.3	37.7	64.3	6.6	170.9
1951	6,118	5,510	2,856	10,482	78.4	42.7	77.4	6.7	205.2
1952	7,605	5,540	2,418	10,169	75.7	36.4	83.8	11.8	207.7
1953	7,619	4,805	2,552	12,084	107.1	38.6	59.2	4.9	209.8
1954	7,339	4,730	2,405	14,082	47.3	43.2	75.4	8.6	174.5
1955	7,248	4,910	4,017	12,228	73.4	38.3	77.4	7.7	196.8
1956	6,483	3,895	2,745	12,993	86.8	58.6	71.8	3.0	220.3
1957	6,750	3,225	2,567	15,530	70.7	37.5	66.6	12.5	187.3
1958	7,014	3,770	2,954	15,299	81.0	20.0	84.5	7.2	192.7

See footnotes at end of table.

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1939-1958 - Continued

Year	Oranges 3/		Grapefruit 3/	Lemons 3/	3 citrus fruits 3/	Apples		Peaches	Pears
	California Valencias 4/	Others 5/				Commercial counties only			
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 tons	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	26,904	48,838	35,192	11,983	4,772	139,247		64,222	29,279
1940	31,223	54,287	42,883	17,236	5,659	111,436		57,832	29,590
1941	30,181	54,982	40,261	11,720	5,515	122,217		75,363	29,129
1942	30,088	59,261	50,481	14,880	6,295	126,707		66,720	30,244
1943	30,890	75,761	56,090	11,050	7,082	87,310		42,761	24,239
1944	38,400	74,810	52,180	12,550	7,224	121,266		78,086	31,071
1945	26,330	78,020	63,450	14,450	7,458	66,686		79,231	32,521
1946	33,860	84,680	59,520	13,800	7,853	118,901		82,854	33,438
1947	26,930	87,580	61,630	12,870	7,785	112,892		76,427	34,052
1948	25,100	79,020	45,530	10,010	6,628	89,330		60,614	24,984
1949	26,230	82,245	36,500	11,360	6,470	134,002		68,672	32,896
1950	30,600	91,110	46,580	13,450	7,526	124,477		49,954	28,622
1951	25,810	96,780	40,500	12,800	7,358	111,369		63,203	28,871
1952	29,400	95,680	38,360	12,590	7,316	94,415		62,432	29,524
1953	17,940	112,930	48,370	16,130	8,205	95,368		64,427	27,852
1954	24,090	111,635	42,190	14,000	8,050	111,765		62,076	29,536
1955	23,200	113,815	45,380	13,250	8,213	107,157		51,852	29,622
1956	20,500	116,205	44,780	16,200	8,309	100,623		70,209	32,322
1957	14,000	97,155	39,780	16,900	7,066	118,548		61,518	31,676
1958	20,000	106,635	42,500	15,500	7,755	124,717		70,120	28,774

See footnotes at end of table.

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1939-1958 - Continued

Year	Grapes	6 other tree fruits 6/	Cranberries	Strawberries	15 fruits	29 Commercial Vegetables: 11 for processing 7/	29 Commercial Vegetables: 28 for fresh market 8/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 barrels	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1939	2,449	1,203	704	222	14,285	3,435	7,302
1940	2,466	940	570	223	14,109	4,018	7,391
1941	2,725	1,070	725	220	15,027	5,048	7,098
1942	2,396	1,024	812	235	15,379	5,750	7,512
1943	2,965	1,024	688	118	14,937	4,984	7,375
1944	2,696	1,140	376	82	16,711	5,302	8,676
1945	2,767	1,146	656	93	15,798	5,268	9,026
1946	3,137	1,330	856	128	18,156	6,312	9,607
1947	3,020	1,067	792	162	17,454	5,550	8,502
1948	3,061	1,040	968	189	15,179	5,467	8,959
1949	2,614	980	841	156	15,933	5,446	9,346
1950	2,678	872	983	197	16,210	5,220	10,010
1951	3,378	1,024	910	203	16,906	7,222	9,502
1952	3,156	851	804	208	16,058	6,708	9,681
1953	2,690	933	1,203	214	16,622	6,634	10,455
1954	2,563	950	1,018	206	16,714	5,923	10,488
1955	3,241	957	1,026	224	17,228	6,213	10,517
1956	2,912	1,068	988	275	17,505	8,375	10,847
1957	2,599	935	1,050	277	16,024	6,809	10,241
1958	2,950	664	1,127	267	17,073	7,465	10,614

1/ Uncleaned.
2/ Clean seed.
3/ Produced from bloom of year shown.
4/ Marketed largely during summer and early fall months of year following bloom.
5/ Marketed largely during fall, winter and spring months, beginning in year shown. Includes tangerines.
6/ Includes plums, prunes (fresh basis), apricots, figs, olives, and avocados.
7/ Asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage (sauerkraut), sweet corn, cucumbers, green peas, pimientos, spinach, and tomatoes. Estimates for pimientos discontinued beginning with the 1956 crop.
8/ Principal vegetables grown for fresh market in major producing States included in regular monthly reports. Artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts (since 1949), cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn (all major States included only since 1949), cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, garlic, Honey Ball melons, Honey Dew melons, kale, lettuce, onions, green peas, green peppers, shallots, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons. Estimates for Honey Ball melons discontinued beginning with the 1954 crop. Excludes farm gardens. Includes some quantities not marketed.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1939-58 (1947-49=100)

Year	Feed grains 1/	Hay & forage 2/	Food grains 3/	Vege-tables 4/	Fruits & Nuts 5/	Sugar crops 6/	Cotton 7/	Tobacco	Oil crops 8/	All crops 9/
1939	83	93	61	88	98	111	83	94	47	82
1940	85	106	67	91	95	108	88	72	56	85
1941	91	106	76	92	102	102	75	62	61	86
1942	104	115	80	96	100	117	90	70	92	97
1943	96	110	69	103	87	86	80	70	98	91
1944	100	109	85	99	102	85	86	96	82	96
1945	97	113	89	101	93	96	63	98	88	93
1946	105	104	92	110	110	105	61	114	85	98
1947	81	103	108	98	104	112	83	105	91	93
1948	116	100	103	103	96	93	104	98	109	106
1949	103	97	89	99	100	95	113	97	100	101
1950	104	106	83	98	104	117	70	101	116	97
1951	97	111	82	92	106	92	106	115	106	99
1952	102	107	105	92	102	95	106	112	104	103
1953	101	110	96	96	104	105	115	103	102	103
1954	106	109	85	94	104	117	96	110	116	101
1955	112	116	80	96	104	107	103	109	128	105
1956	112	110	84	101	110	107	93	107	152	106
1957	122	126	79	97	108	124	77	83	148	106
1958	134	125	117	101	110	124	81	87	181	118

1/ All corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grain. 2/ All hay, sorghum forage, and sorghum silage. 3/ All wheat, rye, buckwheat, and rice. 4/ Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, vegetables for processing, vegetables for fresh market, and farm gardens. 5/ Fruits, berries, and tree nuts. 6/ Sugar beets, sugarcane for sugar and seed, sugarcane sirup, sorgo sirup, maple sugar and maple sirup. 7/ Cotton lint and cotton-seed. 8/ Soybeans, peanuts picked and threshed, flaxseed, tung nuts, and peanuts hogged. 9/ Includes production of hay, pasture, and cover crop seed, and miscellaneous crops (cowpeas, hops, broomcorn, popcorn, peppermint and spearmint), not included in separate crop groups shown.

BEARING ACREAGE OF FRUITS, 1939-1958

Year	4 citrus fruits 1/	8 major deciduous fruits 2/	7 minor fruits 3/	3 planted nuts 4/	22 fruits and planted nuts
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	756.0	2,790.5	86.8	234.6	3,867.9
1940	769.1	2,774.8	86.1	234.3	3,864.3
1941	780.7	2,767.3	85.9	235.8	3,869.7
1942	795.2	2,766.0	85.7	239.6	3,886.5
1943	805.7	2,758.9	85.7	244.9	3,895.2
1944	815.0	2,730.1	86.8	249.2	3,881.1
1945	829.5	2,661.4	87.3	256.5	3,834.7
1946	837.3	2,562.6	86.4	262.0	3,748.3
1947	845.5	2,454.3	85.9	267.1	3,652.8
1948	852.7	2,348.9	83.8	265.4	3,550.8
1949	816.9	2,258.6	81.9	263.3	3,420.7
1950	820.6	2,186.7	81.3	259.0	3,347.6
1951	783.4	2,090.4	80.3	258.3	3,212.4
1952	792.5	1,990.5	81.2	259.0	3,123.2
1953	794.1	1,905.5	82.7	258.2	3,040.5
1954	807.6	1,830.8	85.1	252.8	2,976.3
1955	819.1	1,758.5	86.9	248.3	2,912.8
1956	798.8	1,726.3	86.5	244.1	2,855.7
1957	806.9	1,703.3	86.8	245.5	2,842.5
1958	800.0	1,702.0	89.2	247.5	2,838.7

1/ Oranges (including tangerines), grapefruit, lemons, and limes. 2/ Commercial apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, and apricots. 3/ Figs, olives, avocados, dates, persimmons, pomegranates, and nectarines. 4/ Walnuts, almonds, and filberts.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, BY STATES, 1958, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Harvested acreage of 59 crops (excluding duplications 1/)		
	Average 1947-56 2/	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Maine	920	787	763
New Hampshire	305	241	239
Vermont	956	840	831
Massachusetts	374	310	307
Rhode Island	39	31	32
Connecticut	317	274	276
New York	5,665	5,201	5,103
New Jersey	793	735	744
Pennsylvania	5,598	5,251	5,306
Ohio	10,508	9,950	9,922
Indiana	11,139	10,699	10,552
Illinois	20,866	20,291	20,775
Michigan	7,641	7,101	7,309
Wisconsin	10,223	10,023	9,886
Minnesota	19,524	18,587	18,840
Iowa	22,398	22,628	22,465
Missouri	12,628	12,599	12,448
North Dakota	21,239	20,789	20,515
South Dakota	17,571	16,917	16,521
Nebraska	19,301	18,165	18,629
Kansas	21,588	19,169	21,102
Delaware	429	456	462
Maryland	1,603	1,517	1,556
Virginia	3,404	3,008	3,126
West Virginia	1,139	935	944
North Carolina	6,084	5,300	5,126
South Carolina	4,012	3,336	3,050
Georgia	6,373	5,228	4,875
Florida	1,199	1,224	1,216
Kentucky	4,825	4,055	4,146
Tennessee	5,325	4,379	4,453
Alabama	5,158	4,353	4,087
Mississippi	5,705	4,993	4,737
Arkansas	5,641	5,200	5,327
Louisiana	3,062	2,529	2,422
Oklahoma	11,086	8,680	9,289
Texas	25,380	23,787	24,299
Montana	8,925	8,905	8,706
Idaho	3,665	3,748	3,798
Wyoming	1,879	1,903	1,898
Colorado	6,170	6,343	6,663
New Mexico	1,432	1,064	1,121
Arizona	1,103	1,132	1,220
Utah	1,254	1,227	1,209
Nevada	423	431	423
Washington	4,196	4,202	4,192
Oregon	2,929	2,942	2,959
California	7,094	7,213	7,241
U. S.	339,087	318,678	321,110

1/ For individual crops, see pages 58 to 107. 2/ Includes Honey Ball melons prior to 1954 and pimientos prior to 1956.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1957 and 1958

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Winter wheat 2/	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Maine	11	11	104	85	1	1	---	---
N.H.	10	11	11	10	---	---	---	---
Vt.	59	60	50	45	---	---	---	---
Mass.	30	30	12	11	---	---	---	---
R.I.	6	6	1	1	---	---	---	---
Conn.	40	40	9	9	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	696	680	715	672	51	40	260	283
N.J.	171	157	43	35	33	43	62	67
Pa.	1,249	1,261	813	772	224	246	563	580
Ohio	3,377	3,420	1,168	1,180	120	120	1,524	1,532
Ind.	4,567	4,591	1,154	1,027	113	94	1,308	1,321
Ill.	8,280	8,830	2,786	2,674	173	149	1,787	1,769
Mich.	1,855	1,911	1,082	1,093	89	92	1,005	1,106
Wis.	2,717	2,717	2,764	2,736	53	45	26	30
Minn.	5,958	5,768	4,264	4,029	924	869	36	33
Iowa	10,249	10,238	5,441	5,115	28	23	136	156
Mo.	3,507	3,438	1,769	1,150	461	351	1,876	1,688
N.Dak.	1,349	1,389	1,977	2,056	3,730	4,028	---	---
S.Dak.	4,055	3,974	3,282	3,216	552	535	411	534
Nebr.	4,995	5,494	1,608	1,512	260	276	3,284	3,612
Kans.	1,575	1,796	1,397	685	846	804	7,199	10,870
Del.	147	134	9	7	20	20	32	31
Md.	462	450	70	55	94	98	172	179
Vt.	805	775	221	172	130	133	267	256
W.Va.	149	152	68	54	14	14	35	33
N.C.	1,874	1,877	743	580	78	66	392	357
S.C.	937	937	865	727	53	44	204	149
Ga.	2,768	2,733	728	539	15	12	124	79
Fla.	564	581	188	188	---	---	---	---
Ky.	1,589	1,573	152	114	150	122	294	250
Tenn.	1,545	1,545	602	518	114	80	243	160
Ala.	2,249	2,100	503	458	---	---	162	133
Miss.	1,577	1,498	662	351	20	5	190	162
Ark.	548	477	734	506	80	24	210	155
La.	628	590	250	150	---	---	132	70
Okla.	256	310	1,369	1,191	476	585	4,276	4,661
Texas	1,743	1,778	2,670	2,536	370	540	3,159	3,696
Mont.	187	185	434	412	1,806	1,680	1,885	2,413
Idaho	61	63	190	200	588	582	694	756
Wyo.	66	62	149	145	122	118	275	289
Colo.	548	532	229	204	673	538	2,007	3,071
N.Mex.	55	50	42	35	30	44	189	217
Ariz.	41	37	25	25	231	203	69	130
Utah	49	47	50	46	198	198	214	220
Nev.	4	4	9	9	21	21	4	6
Wash.	44	57	223	205	797	725	1,746	1,886
Oreg.	36	47	368	373	651	618	670	757
Calif.	259	238	574	517	2,146	2,082	301	391
U. S.	73,947	74,654	42,577	38,430	16,535	16,268	37,423	44,088

See footnotes at end of table.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1957 and 1958 - Continued

State	All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		All wheat	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1958	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N. Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	260	283
N. J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	62	67
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	563	580
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,524	1,532
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,308	1,321
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,787	1,769
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,005	1,106
Wis.	31	34	---	---	31	34	57	64
Minn.	691	783	111	19	580	764	727	816
Iowa	12	12	---	---	12	12	148	168
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,876	1,688
N. Dak.	6,545	6,477	1,532	812	5,013	5,665	6,545	6,477
S. Dak.	1,636	1,891	122	74	1,514	1,817	2,047	2,425
Nebr.	10	6	---	---	10	6	3,294	3,618
Kan.	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,199	10,870
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	32	31
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	172	179
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	267	256
W. Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	35	33
N. C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	392	357
S. C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	204	149
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	124	79
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	294	250
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	243	160
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	162	133
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	190	162
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	210	155
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	132	70
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,276	4,661
Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,159	3,696
Mont.	2,456	2,084	600	42	1,856	2,042	4,341	4,497
Idaho	529	577	---	---	529	577	1,223	1,333
Wyo.	42	44	---	---	42	44	317	333
Colo.	47	56	---	---	47	56	2,054	3,127
N.Mex.	5	6	---	---	5	6	194	223
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	69	130
Utah	77	76	---	---	77	76	291	296
Nev.	14	14	---	---	14	14	18	20
Wash.	218	179	---	---	218	179	1,964	2,065
Oreg.	116	104	---	---	116	104	786	861
Calif.	---	---	---	---	---	---	301	391
U. S.	12,429	12,343	2,365	947	10,064	11,396	49,852	56,431

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1957 and 1958 - Continued

State	Rye 2/		Buckwheat		Flaxseed 1/		Cotton	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	139	139	28	29	---	---	---	---
N.J.	93	108	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pa.	48	55	25	26	---	---	---	---
Ohio	86	100	5	3	---	---	---	---
Ind.	284	213	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	204	188	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mich.	184	215	25	15	---	---	---	---
Wis.	44	43	19	20	7	7	---	---
Minn.	94	81	15	13	886	532	---	---
Iowa	70	47	---	---	14	12	---	---
Mo.	230	200	---	---	---	---	378	307
N.Dak.	260	390	---	---	3,767	2,675	---	---
S.Dak.	218	275	---	---	790	672	---	---
Nebr.	321	299	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	361	365	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	45	47	---	---	---	---	---	---
Md.	86	92	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	208	220	---	---	---	---	---	---
W.Va.	---	---	3	3	---	---	---	---
N.C.	134	150	---	---	---	---	355	270
S.C.	47	43	---	---	---	---	507	357
Ga.	65	59	---	---	---	---	581	388
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	151	134	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	106	85	6	4	---	---	505	417
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	747	540
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	1,180
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200	1,075
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	466	380
Okla.	361	347	---	---	---	---	578	430
Texas	108	100	---	---	25	31	6,260	5,675
Mont.	36	43	---	---	74	39	---	---
Idaho	10	9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	40	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	92	80	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	13	16	---	---	---	---	192	184
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	1	1	367	386
Utah	13	13	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	133	125	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	110	110	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	19	19	---	---	35	45	728	750
Other States 4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	46	36
U.S.	4,413	4,442	126	113	5,599	4,014	14,310	12,375

See footnotes at end of table.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1957 and 1958 - Continued

State	Potatoes 1/		Sweetpotatoes		Rice		Popcorn	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Maine	137	149	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H.	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	2.3	2.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	6.8	6.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	4.7	4.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	6.7	6.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. Y.	84	89	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. J.	18	18	16	16	---	---	---	---
Pa.	50	50	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	19.3	20.9	---	---	---	---	16.5	22
Ind.	8.8	9.2	---	---	---	---	24	36
Ill.	2.6	2	---	---	---	---	20	34
Mich.	51	53	---	---	---	---	4.1	4.5
Wis.	49	50	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.	93.1	92.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iowa	6	6	---	---	---	---	38	47
Mo.	8	9	2	2	4.2	4.0	13.4	16.8
N.Dak.	103	108	---	---	---	---	---	---
S.Dak.	9.6	9.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nebr.	19.3	19.4	---	---	---	---	12.5	25
Kans.	2.8	3.6	1.2	1.3	---	---	5.0	5.5
Del.	9	11	---	---	---	---	---	---
Md.	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.8	---	---	---	---
Va.	36.1	36.3	18.4	19.1	---	---	---	---
W.Va.	11	12	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	37.6	35.9	39	31	---	---	---	---
S. C.	8	7.5	17	13	---	---	---	---
Ga.	5.2	4.8	15	12	---	---	---	---
Fla.	57	49.9	2	1.6	---	---	---	---
Ky.	14.4	13.7	4.8	4.4	---	---	11.2	32.5
Tenn.	13	12	9	8	---	---	---	---
Ala.	26.4	29.4	15	13	---	---	---	---
Miss.	10	9	22	19	32	42	---	---
Ark.	8.8	8.5	5.1	5	337	342	---	---
La.	8.8	7	82	85	418	414	---	---
Okla.	4.6	5	2	2	---	---	1.0	8.0
Texas	17.2	22	21	23	351	385	.7	7.7
Mont.	9.1	9.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	184.7	209.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	5.8	5.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	57.0	60	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	3.1	3.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	6.5	9.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	11	10.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	1.8	1.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	40	45	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	38.5	40.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	113.7	122	13	12	228	257	---	---
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.8	14.2
U. S.	1,427.2	1,498.1	288.9	272.2	1,370.2	1,444.0	153.2	253.2

1/ See footnotes at end of table.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1957 and 1958 - Continued

State	Sorghums 5/		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Maine	---	---	4	3	---	---	---	---
N. Y.	---	---	105	120	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.8	22.5
Ind.	39	52	---	---	---	---	6/	6/
Ill.	32	33	---	---	---	---	6/	6/
Mich.	---	---	517	548	---	---	74.5	77.3
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.4	8.9
Minn.	---	---	---	---	6	6	75.1	73.3
Iowa	484	320	---	---	---	---	6/	6/
Mo.	830	913	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. Dak.	13	12	---	---	3	4	39.1	38.2
S. Dak.	447	326	---	---	---	---	5.3	5.9
Nebr.	2,464	1,947	59	70	---	---	61.9	65.0
Kans.	8,166	4,981	---	---	---	---	9.1	8.7
Va.	20	25	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	110	132	---	---	---	---	---	---
S. C.	49	58	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	72	69	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	67	77	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	160	130	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ala.	84	92	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miss.	93	127	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	267	171	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	27	38	---	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	1,740	1,322	---	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	9,300	8,742	---	---	---	---	6/	6/
Mont.	---	---	14	14	4	---	57.9	57.3
Idaho	---	---	117	145	106	79	90.9	90
Wyo.	9	6	58	75	3	---	37.8	38.6
Colo.	1,671	836	227	261	28	22	139.9	146.5
N. Mex.	414	348	19	19	---	---	6/	6/
Ariz.	151	137	2	3	---	---	---	---
Utah	---	---	12	12	---	---	30.8	34
Nev.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6/	6/
Wash.	---	---	45	76	126	108	34.4	34.6
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	11	7	19.4	19.4
Calif.	250	282	272	298	5	1	1/204	1/207
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.4	6.2
U. S.	26,959	21,176	1,451	1,644	292	227	917.7	933.4

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall. For planted acreage of potatoes by seasonal groups, see page 106.
2/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall. 3/ Estimated December 1. 4/ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky and Nevada.
5/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including sirup. 6/ Included in "Other States."

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	13	11	11	35.1	40.0	41.0	453	440	451
N.H.	12	10	11	44.2	46.0	49.0	524	460	539
Vt.	60	59	60	47.5	50.0	52.0	2,849	2,950	3,120
Mass.	33	30	30	49.0	50.0	54.0	1,596	1,500	1,620
R.I.	7	6	6	42.6	42.0	47.0	294	252	282
Conn.	39	40	40	46.6	47.0	53.0	1,830	1,880	2,120
N.Y.	666	689	668	44.5	51.0	50.0	29,751	35,139	33,400
N.J.	188	164	156	48.9	29.0	68.0	9,180	4,756	10,608
Pa.	1,328	1,243	1,255	47.6	43.0	65.5	63,182	53,449	82,202
Ohio	3,574	3,343	3,376	54.2	54.0	60.0	194,063	180,522	202,560
Ind.	4,650	4,403	4,403	52.6	59.0	63.0	245,396	259,777	277,389
Ill.	8,961	8,189	8,680	54.7	64.0	69.0	490,690	524,096	598,920
Mich.	1,755	1,844	1,899	43.5	49.5	56.0	76,982	91,278	106,344
Wis.	2,591	2,685	2,685	52.0	58.5	52.5	134,818	157,072	140,962
Minn.	5,468	5,791	5,733	46.4	56.5	54.5	254,600	327,192	312,448
Iowa	10,633	10,218	10,218	50.2	62.0	65.5	534,465	633,516	669,279
Mo.	4,072	3,433	3,227	36.9	44.0	56.0	150,218	151,052	180,712
N.Dak.	1,221	1,328	1,355	21.1	26.5	18.5	25,781	35,192	25,068
S.Dak.	3,894	3,935	3,896	26.6	33.0	27.0	103,109	129,855	105,192
Nebr.	6,824	4,940	5,434	28.5	46.0	51.5	196,461	227,240	279,851
Kans.	2,245	1,527	1,741	24.2	29.0	42.0	55,066	44,283	73,122
Del.	154	144	132	43.7	30.0	65.0	6,767	4,320	8,580
Md.	481	453	448	45.8	33.5	62.0	22,036	15,176	27,776
Va.	952	797	773	39.0	26.5	53.0	37,064	21,120	40,969
W.Va.	224	148	151	41.8	42.0	55.0	9,355	6,216	8,305
N.C.	2,158	1,850	1,868	30.8	32.5	44.0	66,382	60,125	82,192
S.C.	1,255	916	934	19.5	26.0	31.0	24,460	23,816	28,954
Ga.	2,988	2,738	2,711	17.3	26.0	32.0	51,319	71,188	86,752
Fla.	602	557	574	15.8	24.0	26.0	9,442	13,368	14,924
Ky.	2,116	1,579	1,547	36.6	41.0	49.0	77,355	64,739	75,803
Tenn.	1,985	1,459	1,532	29.0	31.0	39.0	57,660	45,229	59,748
Ala.	2,452	2,222	2,089	19.8	26.0	32.0	48,110	57,772	66,848
Miss.	1,873	1,503	1,458	21.3	25.0	30.5	39,604	37,575	44,469
Ark.	977	516	459	20.8	27.0	32.0	20,299	13,932	14,688
La.	728	588	570	20.4	23.0	28.0	14,503	13,524	15,960
Okla.	751	234	300	18.4	21.0	30.0	14,499	4,914	9,000
Texas	2,266	1,703	1,754	18.3	23.5	24.5	41,525	40,020	42,973
Mont.	171	183	176	16.4	21.0	18.0	2,804	3,843	3,168
Idaho	37	60	62	56.4	71.0	68.0	2,133	4,260	4,216
Wyo.	56	65	61	19.7	27.0	30.0	1,117	1,755	1,830
Colo.	492	530	514	29.1	50.0	51.5	14,062	26,500	26,471
N.Mex.	68	52	47	17.0	30.0	31.0	1,117	1,560	1,457
Ariz.	36	40	36	17.0	37.5	32.5	639	1,500	1,170
Utah	34	48	46	44.8	56.0	58.0	1,584	2,688	2,668
Nev.	3	4	4	37.6	54.0	55.0	109	216	220
Wash.	26	44	57	62.5	77.0	70.0	1,655	3,388	3,990
Oreg.	29	36	45	48.2	70.0	70.0	1,420	2,520	3,150
Calif.	111	259	238	46.8	74.0	73.0	5,978	19,166	17,374
U. S.	81,256	72,616	73,470	38.8	47.1	51.7	3,144,304	3,422,331	3,799,844

1/ This table covers corn for all purposes, including hogged and siloed corn, and that cut and fed without removing the ears, as well as that husked and snapped for grain. The yield for grain, with an allowance for varying yields of corn for other purposes, is applied to the total acreage to obtain an equivalent production expressed in terms of grain.

CORN UTILIZATION, 1957

State	For grain			For silage			Hogging down, grazing, and forage acres
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 acres
Maine	---	---	---	10	12.0	120	1
N.H.	---	---	---	10	11.0	110	---
Vt.	1	50.0	50	57	11.0	627	1
Mass.	3	50.0	150	26	10.0	260	1
R.I.	---	---	---	6	9.0	54	---
Conn.	3	47.0	141	36	9.5	342	1
N.Y.	238	54.0	12,852	430	10.5	4,515	21
N.J.	80	30.0	2,400	78	6.2	484	6
Pa.	839	46.0	38,594	385	7.5	2,888	19
Ohio	3,146	54.0	169,884	150	9.1	1,365	47
Ind.	4,222	59.0	249,098	128	9.5	1,216	53
Ill.	7,894	64.0	505,216	229	11.5	2,634	66
Mich.	1,490	50.0	74,500	304	8.0	2,432	50
Wis.	1,678	62.0	104,036	980	9.8	9,604	27
Minn.	4,992	58.0	289,536	730	9.4	6,862	69
Iowa	9,860	62.0	611,320	225	11.0	2,475	133
Mo.	3,193	44.0	140,492	154	8.0	1,232	86
N.Dak.	511	28.5	14,564	551	4.7	2,590	266
S.Dak.	3,542	34.5	122,199	236	6.0	1,416	157
Nebr.	4,718	46.5	219,387	123	8.0	984	99
Kans.	1,206	30.0	36,180	283	6.0	1,698	38
Del.	131	30.0	3,930	11	7.5	82	2
Md.	336	35.0	11,760	108	7.5	810	9
Va.	638	26.5	16,907	116	7.5	870	43
W.Va.	121	42.0	5,082	22	8.0	176	5
N.C.	1,767	32.5	57,428	50	9.0	450	33
S.C.	834	26.0	21,684	16	7.0	112	66
Ga.	2,245	26.0	58,370	27	6.5	176	466
Fla.	342	24.0	8,208	17	7.0	119	198
Ky.	1,524	41.0	62,484	35	9.5	332	20
Tenn.	1,369	31.0	42,439	31	7.7	239	59
Ala.	2,049	26.0	53,274	13	6.5	84	160
Miss.	1,449	25.0	36,225	12	8.0	96	42
Ark.	488	27.5	13,420	12	6.0	72	16
La.	524	23.0	12,052	8	8.0	64	56
Okla.	181	21.5	3,892	23	5.2	120	30
Texas	1,625	24.0	39,000	29	5.5	160	49
Mont.	11	22.5	248	68	6.0	408	104
Idaho	20	71.0	1,420	39	16.5	644	1
Wyo.	21	27.0	567	28	9.0	252	16
Colo.	296	48.5	14,356	194	13.5	2,619	40
N.Mex.	30	28.0	840	12	13.0	156	10
Ariz.	33	35.0	1,155	6	12.5	75	1
Utah	6	45.0	270	39	14.0	546	3
Nev.	1	50.0	50	3	14.0	42	---
Wash.	26	78.0	2,028	16	13.5	216	2
Oreg.	19	73.0	1,387	14	13.5	189	3
Calif.	187	74.0	13,838	70	15.0	1,050	2
U. S.	63,889	48.1	3,072,913	6,150	8.79	54,067	2,577

CORN UTILIZATION, 1958

State	For grain			For silage			Hogging down, grazing, and forage acres
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 acres
Maine	---	---	---	10	11.5	115	1
N. H.	---	---	---	11	11.5	126	---
Vt.	1	52.0	52	58	10.5	609	1
Mass.	3	54.0	162	26	11.5	299	1
R. I.	---	---	---	6	10.5	63	---
Conn.	3	53.0	159	37	12.0	444	---
N. Y.	212	53.0	11,236	441	10.0	4,410	15
N. J.	113	68.0	7,684	41	12.0	492	2
Pa.	991	67.0	66,397	254	11.5	2,921	10
Ohio	3,167	60.0	190,020	165	10.3	1,700	44
Ind.	4,249	63.0	267,687	119	10.0	1,190	35
Ill.	8,402	69.0	579,738	234	11.5	2,691	44
Mich.	1,519	58.0	88,102	336	8.5	2,856	44
Wis.	1,477	56.5	83,450	1,155	8.8	10,164	53
Minn.	4,793	56.0	268,408	860	8.6	7,396	80
Iowa	9,860	65.5	645,830	256	11.0	2,816	102
Mo.	3,066	56.0	171,696	97	9.0	873	64
N. Dak.	420	23.5	9,870	664	3.5	2,324	271
S. Dak.	3,273	28.0	91,644	390	5.0	1,950	233
Nebr.	5,271	52.0	274,092	82	10.0	820	81
Kans.	1,584	42.0	66,528	131	9.0	1,179	26
Del.	126	65.0	8,190	5	11.0	55	1
Md.	396	62.0	24,552	48	13.0	624	4
Va.	666	53.0	35,298	94	12.5	1,175	13
W. Va.	130	55.0	7,150	17	11.5	196	4
N. C.	1,769	44.0	77,836	64	11.0	704	35
S. C.	872	31.0	27,032	12	9.0	108	50
Ga.	2,299	32.0	73,568	43	7.0	301	369
Fla.	385	26.0	10,010	29	7.0	203	160
Ky.	1,501	49.0	73,549	32	11.0	352	14
Tenn.	1,449	39.0	56,511	38	9.5	361	45
Ala.	1,980	33.0	65,340	15	7.5	112	94
Miss.	1,410	30.5	43,005	12	9.0	108	36
Ark.	444	32.5	14,430	8	7.0	56	7
La.	524	28.0	14,672	9	8.0	72	37
Okla.	276	31.0	8,556	13	6.2	81	11
Texas	1,658	24.5	40,621	54	8.0	432	42
Mont.	12	22.5	270	58	6.0	348	106
Idaho	22	68.0	1,496	39	16.0	624	1
Wyo.	15	30.0	450	30	9.5	285	16
Colo.	340	50.0	17,000	141	13.0	1,833	33
N. Mex.	27	30.0	810	11	12.0	132	9
Ariz.	28	30.0	840	7	13.0	91	1
Utah	4	50.0	200	39	14.0	546	3
Nev.	1	50.0	50	3	14.0	42	---
Wash.	38	71.0	2,698	17	13.5	230	2
Oreg.	27	70.0	1,890	15	14.0	210	3
Calif.	176	73.0	12,848	60	15.0	900	2
U. S.	64,979	53.0	3,441,627	6,286	8.85	55,619	2,205

ALL WHEAT

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	394	245	267	28.4	33.0	34.5	11,122	8,085	9,212
N. J.	72	50	52	25.7	29.5	34.0	1,818	1,475	1,768
Pa.	809	548	564	23.8	26.0	30.0	18,992	14,248	16,920
Ohio	2,030	1,495	1,495	24.7	22.0	31.0	49,949	32,890	46,345
Ind.	1,490	1,281	1,281	24.6	25.5	32.0	36,177	32,666	40,992
Ill.	1,690	1,737	1,720	25.6	21.0	31.5	43,430	36,477	54,180
Mich.	1,222	991	1,100	27.2	29.0	38.0	33,041	28,739	41,800
Wis.	85	54	62	24.5	25.5	33.4	2,058	1,377	2,071
Minn.	975	699	806	17.4	22.6	31.4	16,687	15,780	25,345
Iowa	193	140	162	20.6	27.7	34.5	3,935	3,872	5,586
Mo.	1,469	1,643	1,446	23.1	23.0	28.0	34,202	37,789	40,488
N. Dak.	9,151	6,353	6,354	12.9	18.8	23.1	116,367	119,227	146,941
S. Dak.	3,315	1,978	2,332	10.9	20.2	23.9	36,403	40,037	55,722
Nebr.	3,875	2,920	3,440	20.0	27.0	33.0	77,203	78,741	113,450
Kans.	11,843	5,269	10,591	15.7	19.0	27.5	187,948	100,111	291,252
Del.	51	29	28	21.4	22.0	25.5	1,038	638	714
Md.	260	158	166	21.6	21.5	25.5	5,415	3,397	4,233
Va.	361	249	237	21.4	19.0	26.0	7,512	4,731	6,162
W. Va.	59	29	28	20.8	21.0	27.5	1,210	609	770
N. C.	384	364	324	19.5	19.0	23.5	7,451	6,916	7,614
S. C.	173	195	142	17.4	18.0	22.0	3,001	3,510	3,124
Ga.	133	112	71	16.4	16.5	23.0	2,174	1,848	1,633
Ky.	257	203	168	19.4	19.5	23.5	4,883	3,958	3,948
Tenn.	250	205	133	16.9	17.0	20.0	4,172	3,485	2,660
Ala.	24	130	100	18.9	18.0	23.0	493	2,340	2,300
Miss.	17	162	112	23.0	21.5	17.0	414	3,483	1,904
Ark.	48	163	117	18.8	20.0	20.0	1,005	3,260	2,340
La.	1/ 26	84	42	1/ 21.0	16.0	16.0	1/ 537	1,344	672
Okla.	5,250	3,442	4,440	13.1	12.5	26.0	71,001	43,025	115,440
Texas	3,634	2,322	3,320	11.0	14.5	22.0	43,687	33,669	73,040
Mont.	5,134	4,235	4,360	17.3	19.4	23.1	88,428	81,986	100,709
Idaho	1,422	1,144	1,236	28.3	37.0	34.4	39,924	42,350	42,492
Wyo.	339	288	300	17.6	22.1	27.1	5,997	6,376	8,120
Colo.	2,414	1,488	2,764	15.7	24.5	25.4	39,266	36,522	70,236
N. Mex.	262	116	197	8.4	19.0	19.5	2,617	2,204	3,838
Ariz.	28	63	122	26.0	36.0	32.0	735	2,268	3,904
Utah	396	279	281	20.2	23.5	19.9	8,002	6,559	5,586
Nev.	16	18	20	28.8	35.6	37.7	467	640	754
Wash.	2,573	1,897	2,005	27.4	37.4	35.8	70,244	71,016	71,791
Oreg.	1,002	745	821	26.9	36.0	34.1	26,856	26,788	28,000
Calif.	565	283	371	19.2	22.0	22.0	10,787	6,226	8,162
U. S.	63,672	43,806	53,577	17.7	21.7	27.3	1,116,216	950,662	1,462,218

1/ Short-time average.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage harvested: Average 1947-56	Acreage harvested: 1957	Acreage harvested: 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	391	245	267	28.4	33.0	34.5	11,039	8,085	9,212
N.J.	72	50	52	25.7	29.5	34.0	1,818	1,475	1,768
Pa.	809	548	564	23.8	26.0	30.0	18,992	14,248	16,920
Ohio	2,030	1,495	1,495	24.7	22.0	31.0	49,949	32,890	46,345
Ind.	1,490	1,281	1,281	24.6	25.5	32.0	36,177	32,666	40,992
Ill.	1,688	1,737	1,720	25.6	21.0	31.5	43,370	36,477	54,180
Mich.	1,222	991	1,100	27.2	29.0	38.0	33,041	28,739	41,800
Wis.	30	24	29	24.6	25.5	35.0	726	612	1,015
Minn.	62	33	31	20.2	22.5	31.0	1,226	742	961
Iowa	178	128	150	20.8	28.0	35.0	3,654	3,584	5,250
Mo.	1,469	1,643	1,446	23.1	23.0	28.0	34,202	37,789	40,488
S.Dak.	324	368	500	15.2	28.5	34.5	4,990	10,488	17,250
Nebr.	3,817	2,911	3,435	20.1	27.0	33.0	76,452	78,597	113,355
Kans.	11,843	5,269	10,591	15.7	19.0	27.5	187,948	100,111	291,252
Del.	51	29	28	21.4	22.0	25.5	1,038	638	714
Md.	260	158	166	21.6	21.5	25.5	5,415	3,397	4,233
Va.	361	249	237	21.4	19.0	26.0	7,512	4,731	6,162
W.Va.	59	29	28	20.8	21.0	27.5	1,210	609	770
N.C.	384	364	324	19.5	19.0	23.5	7,451	6,916	7,614
S.C.	173	195	142	17.4	18.0	22.0	3,001	3,510	3,124
Ga.	133	112	71	16.4	16.5	23.0	2,174	1,848	1,633
Ky.	257	203	168	19.4	19.5	23.5	4,883	3,958	3,948
Tenn.	250	205	133	16.9	17.0	20.0	4,172	3,485	2,660
Ala.	24	130	100	18.9	18.0	23.0	493	2,340	2,300
Miss.	17	162	112	23.0	21.5	17.0	414	3,483	1,904
Ark.	48	163	117	18.8	20.0	20.0	1,005	3,260	2,340
La.	1/ 26	84	42	1/ 21.0	16.0	16.0	1/537	1,344	672
Okla.	5,250	3,442	4,440	13.1	12.5	26.0	71,001	43,025	115,440
Texas	3,634	2,322	3,320	11.0	14.5	22.0	43,687	33,669	73,040
Mont.	1,490	1,848	2,347	21.0	24.5	27.0	31,786	45,276	63,369
Idaho	800	622	672	24.9	32.0	30.5	19,699	19,904	20,496
Wyo.	260	248	260	17.9	22.0	28.0	4,670	5,456	7,280
Colo.	2,321	1,444	2,715	15.6	24.5	25.5	37,514	35,378	69,232
N.Mex.	244	111	191	7.6	19.0	19.5	2,353	2,109	3,724
Ariz.	28	63	122	26.0	36.0	32.0	735	2,268	3,904
Utah	309	205	209	16.8	19.0	14.5	5,200	3,895	3,030
Nev.	4	4	6	27.0	34.0	37.0	112	136	222
Wash.	2,049	1,683	1,834	28.4	38.0	37.0	57,996	63,954	67,858
Oreg.	792	634	723	27.3	37.0	35.0	21,607	23,458	25,305
Calif.	565	283	371	19.2	22.0	22.0	10,787	6,226	8,162
U. S.	45,196	31,715	41,539	18.9	22.4	28.4	849,604	710,776	1,179,924

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	55	30	33	24.3	25.5	32.0	1,332	765	1,056
Minn.	867	560	756	17.4	22.5	31.5	14,795	12,600	23,814
Iowa	15	12	12	18.9	24.0	28.0	281	288	336
N.Dak.	7,139	4,873	5,555	13.0	19.0	23.0	91,980	92,587	127,765
S.Dak.	2,766	1,492	1,761	10.4	18.5	21.0	28,959	27,602	36,981
Nebr.	57	9	5	12.8	16.0	19.0	750	144	95
Mont.	3,518	1,810	1,973	15.6	15.5	18.5	54,245	28,055	36,500
Idaho	622	522	564	32.8	43.0	39.0	20,225	22,446	21,996
Wyo.	78	40	40	16.7	23.0	21.0	1,327	920	840
Colo.	93	44	49	18.6	26.0	20.5	1,751	1,144	1,004
N.Mex.	18	5	6	14.4	19.0	19.0	264	95	114
Utah	86	74	72	32.5	36.0	35.5	2,803	2,664	2,556
Nev.	12	14	14	29.4	36.0	38.0	355	504	532
Wash.	523	214	171	23.2	33.0	23.0	12,248	7,062	3,933
Oreg.	210	111	98	25.6	30.0	27.5	5,249	3,330	2,695
U.S.	16,068	9,810	11,109	14.9	20.4	23.4	236,707	200,206	260,217

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	46	106	19	13.6	23.0	30.0	666	2,438	570
N.Dak.	2,012	1,480	799	11.8	18.0	24.0	24,387	26,640	19,176
S.Dak.	224	118	71	10.2	16.5	21.0	2,454	1,947	1,491
Mont.	1/421	577	40	1/17.7	15.0	21.0	1/7,991	8,655	840
U.S.	2,409	2,281	929	11.9	17.4	23.8	29,904	39,680	22,077

1/ Short time average. Included with "Other Spring" wheat prior to 1954.

Wheat: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1947-56	535,344	190,444	198,306	30,392	161,730	1,116,216
1957	424,879	158,822	167,483	39,942	159,536	950,662
1958	834,814	197,525	231,610	22,375	175,894	1,462,218

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

OATS

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	81	83	67	40.2	52.0	45.0	3,270	4,316	3,015
N. H.	3	1	1	35.9	41.0	43.0	96	41	43
Vt.	21	13	12	34.0	44.0	38.0	704	572	456
Mass.	3	2	2	36.7	38.0	43.0	119	76	86
Conn.	2	1	1	33.0	30.0	3910	75	30	39
N. Y.	674	668	615	38.4	53.0	52.0	26,081	35,404	31,980
N. J.	36	32	26	36.0	31.0	38.5	1,292	992	1,001
Pa.	747	776	729	36.5	39.0	43.5	27,353	30,264	31,712
Ohio	1,106	1,112	1,090	40.2	38.0	52.0	45,067	42,256	56,680
Ind.	1,265	1,025	902	39.2	34.0	51.0	49,645	34,850	46,002
Ill.	3,402	2,568	2,491	42.0	39.0	55.0	142,574	100,152	137,005
Mich.	1,290	1,035	1,056	36.6	39.5	51.0	47,219	40,882	53,856
Wis.	2,866	2,695	2,641	45.2	52.5	58.0	129,369	141,488	153,178
Minn.	4,909	3,996	3,916	37.9	42.0	54.0	185,805	167,832	211,464
Iowa	5,845	5,185	4,770	36.3	42.0	47.0	213,763	217,770	224,190
Mo.	1,310	1,055	696	27.8	32.0	32.0	36,756	33,760	22,272
N. Dak.	1,924	1,850	1,924	26.8	32.5	39.0	51,855	60,125	75,036
S. Dak.	3,304	3,159	3,127	27.4	35.0	39.0	90,895	110,565	121,953
Nebr.	2,198	1,494	1,374	23.0	33.5	35.0	51,780	50,049	48,090
Kans.	1,015	1,121	516	23.3	30.5	26.0	24,280	34,190	13,416
Del.	8	8	6	34.4	32.0	38.5	261	256	231
Md.	53	63	49	35.6	36.5	36.5	1,934	2,300	1,788
Va.	126	133	101	33.8	30.0	37.0	4,286	3,990	3,737
W. Va.	42	34	27	32.4	36.0	35.0	1,366	1,224	945
N. C.	367	448	354	32.6	30.5	31.0	12,132	13,664	10,974
S. C.	497	551	397	28.6	29.5	33.0	14,208	16,254	13,101
Ga.	420	394	276	27.8	28.0	33.0	11,684	11,032	9,108
Fla.	25	28	30	21.6	22.0	27.0	582	616	810
Ky.	74	54	36	27.4	26.5	31.0	2,057	1,431	1,116
Tenn.	202	206	150	28.4	25.5	30.0	5,804	5,253	4,500
Ala.	129	120	96	27.5	25.0	31.0	3,584	3,000	2,976
Miss.	245	341	133	32.8	37.0	33.0	8,221	12,617	4,389
Ark.	259	398	239	32.8	29.0	28.0	9,015	11,542	6,692
La.	80	95	52	28.8	27.0	26.0	2,362	2,565	1,352
Okla.	627	731	731	19.5	20.0	30.5	12,690	14,620	22,296
Texas	1,118	1,640	1,771	20.9	21.5	30.0	23,852	35,260	53,130
Mont.	270	279	246	33.4	34.0	38.0	9,054	9,486	9,348
Idaho	188	173	182	44.2	47.5	50.0	8,327	8,218	9,100
Wyo.	132	120	116	30.2	36.0	38.0	4,001	4,320	4,408
Colo.	163	176	141	30.6	36.0	32.5	5,016	6,336	4,582
N. Mex.	24	19	17	22.4	27.0	35.0	535	513	595
Ariz.	11	10	9	44.9	60.0	50.0	479	600	450
Utah	41	39	36	45.8	52.0	47.0	1,886	2,028	1,692
Nev.	6	5	4	41.3	46.0	40.0	251	230	160
Wash.	156	189	164	46.8	51.0	40.0	7,294	9,639	6,560
Oreg.	305	299	311	31.6	36.0	34.0	9,572	10,764	10,574
Calif.	180	223	196	30.4	34.0	31.0	5,506	7,582	6,076
U. S.	37,752	34,647	31,826	34.3	37.5	44.7	1,293,976	1,300,954	1,422,164

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	6	6	6	16.0	18.0	17.0	97	108	102
N.J.	26	44	45	19.4	14.0	25.0	518	616	1,125
Pa.	23	17	15	17.6	13.0	22.0	398	221	330
Ohio	1,051	1,421	1,441	22.0	23.0	26.0	23,290	32,683	37,466
Ind.	1,737	2,174	2,205	22.3	24.5	26.5	38,865	53,263	58,432
Ill.	3,868	4,914	5,013	23.4	25.5	28.0	90,978	125,307	140,364
Mich.	112	236	265	20.0	22.0	23.0	2,278	5,192	6,095
Wis.	48	101	120	14.3	17.0	14.5	693	1,717	1,740
Minn.	1,416	2,549	3,082	18.4	21.5	17.5	26,839	54,804	53,935
Iowa	1,837	2,827	3,085	21.7	27.0	25.5	39,630	76,329	78,668
Mo.	1,420	1,719	2,132	18.0	21.5	26.0	25,211	36,958	55,432
N.Dak.	47	184	272	12.8	18.0	13.5	627	3,312	3,672
S.Dak.	105	186	259	14.4	16.5	11.5	1,462	3,069	2,978
Nebr.	90	142	206	19.4	27.0	30.0	1,582	3,834	6,180
Kans.	357	214	421	11.4	11.5	22.0	4,043	2,461	9,262
Del.	77	146	161	16.4	17.5	22.5	1,345	2,555	3,622
Md.	100	187	193	17.6	17.5	22.0	1,870	3,272	4,246
Va.	169	238	269	17.4	18.0	22.5	2,997	4,284	6,052
N.C.	294	441	444	16.4	20.0	23.0	4,894	8,820	10,212
S.C.	112	329	362	11.3	16.5	15.5	1,266	5,428	5,611
Ga.	36	100	90	10.6	14.0	12.5	410	1,400	1,125
Fla.	2/ 18	45	46	2/18.9	23.0	25.0	2/ 347	1,035	1,150
Ky.	123	130	158	17.7	20.5	24.5	2,194	2,665	3,871
Tenn.	189	187	276	17.7	22.5	23.5	3,322	4,208	6,486
Ala.	78	122	132	19.1	20.0	22.5	1,488	2,440	2,970
Miss.	384	615	800	15.7	19.0	23.0	6,016	11,685	18,400
Ark.	738	1,383	2,026	16.9	23.5	24.5	12,253	32,500	49,637
La.	56	119	130	16.6	21.0	22.0	975	2,499	2,860
Okla.	38	30	45	10.7	17.0	22.5	410	510	1,012
Texas	3	20	53	1/16.2	27.0	26.0	52	540	1,378
U. S.	14,557	20,826	23,752	20.3	23.2	24.2	296,294	483,715	574,413

1/ Equivalent solid acreage. (Acreage grown alone, with an allowance for acreage grown with other crops.)
2/ Short-time average.

BUCKWHEAT

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	61	27	26	19.0	19.0	20.0	1,121	513	520
Pa.	59	23	23	19.6	18.0	20.0	1,130	414	460
Ohio	12	5	3	18.6	18.5	18.0	223	92	54
Mich.	20	17	12	14.8	14.5	16.0	281	246	192
Wis.	20	17	18	15.5	16.0	15.5	307	272	279
Minn.	23	11	9	13.6	16.0	14.0	300	176	126
W.Va.	6	3	3	20.3	18.5	24.0	114	56	72
Tenn.	8	6	4	14.8	17.0	20.0	126	102	80
U. S.	227	109	98	17.7	17.2	18.2	3,903	1,871	1,783

BARLEY

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	3	1	1	29.7	34.0	32.0	93	34	32
N. Y.	72	49	38	31.4	39.0	44.0	2,241	1,911	1,672
N. J.	19	25	31	36.4	40.5	42.0	700	1,012	1,302
Pa.	175	218	240	36.8	38.0	40.0	6,484	8,284	9,600
Ohio	46	112	96	31.4	31.0	37.0	1,594	3,472	3,552
Ind.	38	98	73	28.5	28.5	31.0	1,171	2,793	2,263
Ill.	58	148	123	31.4	23.0	29.0	1,924	3,404	3,567
Mich.	103	85	88	31.3	33.5	45.0	3,236	2,848	3,960
Wis.	141	52	44	36.3	35.0	43.5	5,144	1,820	1,914
Minn.	1,137	819	860	26.2	25.0	36.0	29,892	20,475	30,960
Iowa	27	28	22	27.2	31.0	37.0	748	868	814
Mo.	186	359	291	25.1	22.0	26.0	4,984	7,898	7,566
N. Dak.	2,503	3,498	3,883	21.4	22.0	28.0	54,230	76,956	108,724
S. Dak.	857	529	513	18.2	23.0	30.5	16,125	12,167	15,646
Nebr.	272	239	234	18.6	31.0	27.5	5,141	7,409	6,435
Kans.	317	688	667	17.4	22.0	27.0	5,872	15,136	18,009
Del.	12	16	14	31.3	34.0	31.5	381	544	441
Md.	79	86	88	34.4	36.0	35.5	2,749	3,096	3,124
Va.	95	118	117	33.7	31.0	34.5	3,225	3,658	4,036
W. Va.	12	13	13	32.6	32.0	38.0	403	416	494
N. C.	45	67	61	30.0	28.0	32.5	1,375	1,876	1,982
S. C.	21	46	38	24.4	26.0	28.0	522	1,196	1,064
Ga.	7	13	10	23.5	26.0	29.0	170	338	290
Ky.	78	108	84	26.2	24.5	28.0	2,073	2,646	2,352
Tenn.	77	86	62	19.8	19.5	22.5	1,536	1,677	1,395
Miss.	8	18	3	1/ 26.1	25.0	19.0	201	450	57
Ark.	14	55	15	22.4	19.5	19.5	344	1,072	292
Okla.	111	375	521	15.8	18.5	29.0	1,764	6,938	15,109
Texas	118	261	441	15.7	21.0	23.0	1,892	5,481	10,143
Mont.	820	1,721	1,583	26.8	26.5	31.0	22,157	45,606	49,073
Idaho	413	577	565	33.8	35.0	35.0	13,861	20,195	19,775
Wyo.	128	112	103	28.9	37.0	37.0	3,714	4,144	3,811
Colo.	453	597	430	24.8	30.5	30.0	11,347	18,208	12,900
N. Mex.	23	19	30	26.4	35.0	40.0	595	665	1,200
Ariz.	150	180	162	52.6	59.0	58.0	7,990	10,620	9,396
Utah	142	190	177	43.6	45.0	41.0	6,170	8,550	7,257
Nev.	20	18	18	35.8	41.0	40.0	711	738	720
Wash.	285	781	703	33.8	41.0	31.5	9,333	32,021	22,144
Oreg.	383	616	585	34.8	35.5	34.0	13,345	21,868	19,890
Calif.	1,658	1,967	1,849	34.4	40.0	36.5	57,305	78,680	67,488
U. S.	11,110	14,988	14,876	27.2	29.2	31.6	302,770	437,170	470,449

1/ Short-time average.

RYE

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	14	16	16	19.5	23.0	24.0	277	368	384
N.J.	12	13	16	19.2	21.0	24.0	225	273	384
Pa.	16	24	28	17.8	23.0	26.0	287	552	728
Ohio	26	30	33	18.0	17.5	22.0	474	525	726
Ind.	69	71	57	15.4	15.0	20.0	1,092	1,065	1,140
Ill.	61	75	62	15.2	15.0	17.5	968	1,125	1,085
Mich.	56	48	50	15.0	18.0	19.5	842	864	975
Wis.	68	30	26	12.4	12.0	15.0	841	360	390
Minn.	149	72	60	14.8	15.0	19.5	2,210	1,080	1,170
Iowa	12	21	14	15.1	18.0	20.0	177	378	280
Mo.	43	60	50	13.0	15.0	18.0	596	900	900
N.Dak.	286	236	354	13.6	18.0	18.5	3,957	4,248	6,549
S.Dak.	319	187	239	12.6	21.0	23.0	4,027	3,927	5,497
Nebr.	196	166	166	9.3	15.0	17.0	1,825	2,490	2,822
Kans.	49	142	142	10.5	16.0	17.0	524	2,272	2,414
Del.	16	13	15	15.6	15.5	15.5	241	202	232
Md.	15	18	19	16.6	19.0	16.5	258	342	314
Va.	20	19	21	15.6	15.5	18.5	317	294	388
N.C.	21	20	21	13.4	13.5	14.0	284	270	294
S.C.	10	13	12	11.1	12.0	14.0	116	156	168
Ga.	7	13	13	9.7	10.5	12.5	69	136	162
Ky.	28	17	15	14.3	14.5	19.0	409	246	285
Tenn.	24	15	11	11.0	10.0	12.5	264	150	138
Okla.	69	118	113	7.3	8.5	11.0	525	1,003	1,243
Texas	30	19	26	7.8	9.5	13.0	240	180	338
Mont.	14	15	17	12.0	15.0	16.5	176	225	280
Idaho	4	4	3	15.0	15.5	17.0	65	62	51
Wyo.	6	9	6	10.2	14.0	15.0	66	126	90
Colo.	31	44	38	7.8	13.0	14.0	246	572	532
N.Mex.	5	4	7	10.4	12.0	14.0	52	48	98
Utah	5	6	5	9.6	9.0	10.0	50	54	50
Wash.	22	100	95	11.5	22.0	20.0	256	2,200	1,900
Oreg.	21	24	24	13.2	17.5	14.5	280	420	348
Calif.	8	10	10	11.4	13.0	13.0	98	130	130
U. S.	1,737	1,672	1,784	12.8	16.3	18.2	22,359	27,243	32,485

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	4?2	2.7	1.1	630	550	420	1,280	700	200
Kans.	7.6	4.5	4	240	320	315	930	700	600
Okla.	78	75	60	290	320	420	11,400	12,000	12,600
Texas	49	61	37	278	325	375	6,910	9,900	6,900
Colo.	70	80	49	208	280	230	7,380	11,200	5,600
N.Mex.	44	56	50	220	285	365	4,940	8,000	9,100
U. S.	253	279.2	201.1	258	305	350	32,840	42,500	35,000

POPCORN 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre 2/			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Ohio	14,360	16,000	21,500	2,060	1,800	2,250	30,474	28,800	48,375
Ind.	24,440	24,000	32,000	1,964	1,950	2,500	48,513	46,800	80,000
Ill.	25,220	19,000	31,000	1,715	1,800	2,000	43,544	34,200	62,000
Mich.	3,130	4,000	4,300	1,776	1,600	2,400	5,684	6,400	10,320
Iowa	23,400	37,000	45,000	1,618	1,550	1,950	38,328	57,350	87,750
Mo.	12,190	13,400	16,100	1,550	1,750	2,200	19,396	23,450	35,420
Nebr.	10,050	11,500	24,500	1,578	2,000	2,200	16,170	23,000	53,900
Kans.	5,160	4,300	5,100	1,167	1,450	1,700	5,907	6,235	8,670
Ky.	16,800	9,900	29,900	1,273	1,610	1,990	20,179	15,939	59,501
Okla.	8,500	500	4,500	875	1,200	800	7,257	600	3,600
Texas	2,840	400	6,400	1,010	1,600	1,010	2,942	640	6,464
Other States 3/	12,038	5,450	13,740	1,905	1,934	2,053	23,477	10,540	28,202
U. S.	156,020	145,450	234,040	1,624	1,746	2,069	257,457	253,954	484,202

1/ In principal commercial producing States.

2/ Of ear corn; 70 pounds to the bushel.

3/ Delaware, Maryland, Tenn., Ala., Idaho, Colo. Short-time average.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	2	24	29	31.2	55.0	55.0	59	1,320	1,595
Ill.	1	19	20	1/40.0	55.0	60.0	24	1,045	1,200
Iowa	10	308	238	1/28.8	45.0	55.0	375	13,860	13,090
Mo.	57	590	688	20.8	44.0	51.0	1,376	25,960	35,088
S.Dak.	43	236	196	14.6	29.0	28.5	645	6,844	5,586
Nebr.	306	1,983	1,699	19.0	39.0	48.0	5,301	77,337	81,552
Kans.	1,945	6,149	3,908	17.4	21.0	33.0	33,169	129,129	128,964
Va.	1/ 9	11	10	1/33.0	28.0	35.0	1/ 297	308	350
N.C.	43	89	106	26.9	26.0	32.5	1,160	2,314	3,445
S.C.	7	15	18	17.5	19.0	25.0	124	285	450
Ga.	1/26	40	37	1/18.6	21.0	24.0	1/ 516	840	888
Ky.	1/ 7	37	44	1/27.5	40.0	45.0	1/ 188	1,480	1,980
Tenn.	1/15	76	59	1/22.1	27.0	32.0	1/ 338	2,052	1,888
Ala.	30	43	38	17.5	18.0	24.0	538	774	912
Miss.	1/ 7	43	56	1/16.8	30.0	30.0	1/ 127	1,290	1,680
Ark.	28	158	106	18.0	26.5	31.0	559	4,187	3,286
La.	4	7	20	20.9	25.0	30.0	79	175	600
Okla.	706	922	710	13.4	16.5	26.0	9,740	15,213	18,460
Texas	4,440	7,326	7,692	21.3	32.5	35.5	96,256	238,095	273,066
Colo.	265	820	479	12.2	20.0	26.0	3,050	16,400	12,454
N.Mex.	284	269	245	14.5	24.5	33.0	4,341	6,590	8,085
Ariz.	71	102	93	44.9	55.0	52.0	3,260	5,610	4,836
Calif.	112	236	270	45.1	56.0	57.0	5,292	13,216	15,390
U. S.	8,382	19,503	16,761	19.6	28.9	36.7	165,998	564,324	614,845

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2/ 3	3.9	3.7	2/2,591	3,300	3,100	2/ 89	129	115
Miss.	2/38	31	39	2/2,631	3,200	2,800	2/994	992	1,092
Ark.	442	332	336	2,403	3,100	3,250	10,616	10,292	10,920
La.	589	400	408	2,107	2,675	2,750	12,270	10,700	11,220
Texas	524	347	379	2,462	3,200	3,150	12,863	11,104	11,938
Calif.	323	226	255	3,251	4,300	4,600	10,361	9,718	11,730
U. S.	1,911	1,339.9	1,420.7	2,465	3,204	3,309	46,975	42,935	47,015

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

2/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM SILAGE

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons 1/	Tons 1/	Tons 1/	1,000 tons 1/	1,000 tons 1/	1,000 tons 1/
Ind.	2	12	15	10.6	12.0	11.0	24	144	165
Ill.	4	11	11	10.1	11.5	11.5	38	126	126
Iowa	11	123	64	9.9	12.5	12.0	112	1,538	768
Mo.	55	122	106	8.3	9.5	11.0	460	1,159	1,166
N.Dak.	2	1	1	2.7	3.3	2.4	4	3	2
S.Dak.	16	64	40	4.2	6.0	5.0	71	384	200
Nebr.	37	106	66	6.0	8.5	9.5	217	901	627
Kans.	510	778	483	6.1	8.1	9.7	2,961	6,302	4,685
Va.	2/ 5	4	11	2/ 8.0	6.0	10.0	2/ 40	24	110
N.C.	2/ 4	12	15	2/ 8.4	9.0	10.0	2/ 34	108	150
S.C.	5	14	18	5.6	7.0	7.5	33	98	135
Ga.	7	12	11	6.0	7.0	7.5	44	84	82
Ky.	2/ 4	12	13	2/ 7.4	10.0	10.0	2/ 32	120	130
Tenn.	15	31	31	7.2	7.5	8.5	114	232	264
Ala.	6	14	27	7.2	7.5	9.0	40	105	243
Miss.	20	25	35	8.6	11.0	11.0	181	275	385
Ark.	17	26	35	7.2	10.0	9.5	133	260	332
La.	3	5	5	7.1	9.5	8.0	23	48	40
Okla.	84	122	115	4.7	6.5	7.0	395	793	805
Texas	127	189	123	4.7	5.4	6.5	596	1,021	800
Colo.	16	75	25	4.8	7.5	7.0	75	562	175
N.Mex.	8	14	17	5.4	10.0	10.0	48	140	170
Ariz.	15	42	38	12.1	15.0	16.0	186	630	608
Calif.	6	8	8	11.1	12.5	12.5	70	100	100
U.S.	973	1,822	1,313	6.20	8.32	9.34	5,889	15,157	12,268

1/ Green weight.

2/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM FORAGE

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons 1/	Tons 1/	Tons 1/	1,000 tons 1/	1,000 tons 1/	1,000 tons 1/
Ill.	2	1	1	2.95	3.00	2.50	5	3	2
Iowa	4	41	14	2.82	3.00	3.50	12	123	49
Mo.	76	89	87	2.02	3.00	2.80	153	267	244
N.Dak.	24	11	9	1.20	1.70	.85	28	19	8
S.Dak.	137	129	73	1.46	1.80	1.60	196	232	117
Nebr.	215	271	123	1.56	2.00	2.20	332	542	271
Kans.	1,012	856	434	1.52	2.20	3.00	1,388	1,883	1,302
Va.	6	2	1	1.74	1.70	2.00	10	3	2
N.C.	12	6	8	1.92	1.90	2.50	23	11	20
S.C.	12	16	17	1.44	1.30	1.60	18	21	27
Ga.	28	15	17	1.32	1.35	1.55	37	20	26
Ky.	15	14	15	2.24	2.30	2.50	35	32	38
Tenn.	23	34	29	2.14	1.95	2.25	50	66	65
Ala.	24	21	20	1.42	1.35	1.60	34	28	32
Miss.	16	16	15	1.92	2.70	2.50	30	43	38
Ark.	37	53	26	1.67	2.60	2.50	62	138	65
La.	5	15	10	1.51	1.30	1.80	8	20	18
Okla.	723	582	427	1.14	1.60	1.70	797	931	726
Texas	1,944	1,588	833	1.03	1.40	1.80	1,952	2,223	1,499
Wyo.	6	9	6	1.01	1.00	.80	6	9	5
Colo.	371	544	244	.90	1.40	1.10	324	762	268
N.Mex.	175	63	56	.93	1.80	1.70	158	113	95
Ariz.	5	4	4	2.02	3.00	3.00	10	12	12
Calif.	3	2	2	3.50	3.50	3.50	9	7	7
U.S.	4,881	4,382	2,471	1.20	1.71	2.00	5,689	7,508	4,936

1/ Dry weight.

SORGHUM SIRUP

State	Acre. harv. for sirup			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Iowa	2	2	2	160	170	170	320	340	340
Mo.	2	1	1	57	75	70	122	75	70
N.C.	4	2	2	69	90	95	286	180	190
S.C.	3	2	3	51	50	72	179	100	216
Ga.	6	3	2	60	62	75	358	186	150
Ky.	5	3	3	75	83	88	352	249	264
Tenn.	7	8	9	60	65	70	438	520	630
Ala.	7	4	5	62	68	85	449	272	425
Miss.	10	6	6	70	75	78	680	450	468
Ark.	5	3	3	52	65	67	269	195	201
U.S.	58	34	36	66.0	75.5	82.1	3,764	2,567	2,954

ALL HAY

State	Acreage harvested: Average 1947-56	Acreage harvested: 1957	Acreage harvested: 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	646	536	519	1.12	1.11	1.19	718	595	616
N.H.	284	225	222	1.29	1.28	1.40	366	288	310
Vt.	869	765	756	1.43	1.52	1.60	1,242	1,159	1,207
Mass.	300	247	244	1.60	1.53	1.73	477	378	421
R.I.	25	19	20	1.74	1.42	1.95	44	27	39
Conn.	240	206	208	1.74	1.60	2.01	416	330	419
N.Y.	3,312	3,125	3,088	1.67	1.74	1.90	5,513	5,447	5,855
N.J.	241	229	244	1.89	1.57	2.22	455	359	541
Pa.	2,230	2,233	2,290	1.52	1.42	1.67	3,398	3,167	3,828
Ohio	2,464	2,216	2,217	1.53	1.67	1.74	3,769	3,708	3,862
Ind.	1,734	1,506	1,492	1.52	1.71	1.64	2,623	2,582	2,446
Ill.	2,618	2,459	2,511	1.70	1.96	1.95	4,451	4,823	4,884
Mich.	2,376	2,124	2,063	1.48	1.67	1.54	3,519	3,542	3,176
Wis.	4,007	3,991	3,933	1.86	2.24	2.04	7,458	8,945	8,037
Minn.	3,870	3,650	3,505	1.67	2.02	1.90	6,452	7,387	6,663
Iowa	3,629	3,651	3,812	1.67	2.14	2.11	6,118	7,809	8,057
Mo.	3,311	3,114	3,332	1.23	1.48	1.63	4,074	4,605	5,428
N.Dak.	3,616	3,798	3,663	.99	1.14	1.04	3,597	4,317	3,823
S.Dak.	4,856	5,722	5,140	.82	1.21	1.01	4,001	6,942	5,190
Nebr.	5,101	5,756	5,717	1.08	1.38	1.37	5,494	7,943	7,844
Kans.	2,198	2,391	2,167	1.43	1.80	2.13	3,118	4,313	4,605
Del.	64	49	53	1.44	1.33	1.75	93	65	93
Md.	439	421	462	1.47	1.40	1.78	647	589	823
Va.	1,357	1,188	1,338	1.20	1.27	1.52	1,630	1,512	2,034
W.Va.	772	694	707	1.28	1.30	1.45	984	903	1,026
N.C.	1,207	1,019	1,021	1.02	1.11	1.25	1,234	1,133	1,276
S.C.	607	522	551	.86	.95	1.05	522	498	579
Ga.	1,049	568	630	.68	.96	1.02	695	548	641
Fla.	112	120	131	.96	1.63	1.69	109	196	221
Ky.	1,759	1,636	1,811	1.27	1.45	1.52	2,235	2,366	2,758
Tenn.	1,618	1,473	1,626	1.11	1.22	1.33	1,801	1,801	2,156
Ala.	813	745	865	.84	.93	1.04	686	694	898
Miss.	771	814	879	1.16	1.45	1.43	894	1,178	1,257
Ark.	1,071	929	889	1.06	1.28	1.34	1,138	1,186	1,191
La.	361	416	452	1.22	1.37	1.34	440	571	605
Okla.	1,514	1,408	1,302	1.17	1.27	1.57	1,775	1,783	2,038
Texas	1,685	1,805	1,813	1.00	1.26	1.37	1,690	2,271	2,487
Mont.	2,339	2,326	2,211	1.16	1.29	1.36	2,709	2,992	2,996
Idaho	1,106	1,272	1,208	2.34	2.56	2.58	2,598	3,256	3,117
Wyo.	1,096	1,196	1,187	1.14	1.41	1.40	1,256	1,683	1,663
Colo.	1,410	1,520	1,471	1.62	1.90	1.79	2,285	2,886	2,628
N.Mex.	214	239	242	2.18	2.49	2.93	468	594	709
Ariz.	255	250	262	2.62	3.37	3.56	668	843	934
Utah	558	593	595	2.16	2.50	2.36	1,209	1,483	1,403
Nev.	374	381	372	1.61	1.75	1.73	603	666	645
Wash.	801	832	796	1.91	2.17	2.07	1,529	1,802	1,646
Oreg.	1,026	1,046	1,009	1.75	1.89	1.87	1,798	1,975	1,886
Calif.	1,898	2,006	2,007	3.21	3.41	3.47	6,097	6,837	6,963
U.S.	74,204	73,431	73,033	1.42	1.65	1.67	105,094	120,977	121,924

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Acreage harvested: Average 1947-56	Acreage harvested: 1957	Acreage harvested: 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	10	11	13	1.36	1.45	1.45	14	16	19
N.H.	11	17	21	1.83	1.65	1.90	20	28	40
Vt.	57	101	115	1.91	2.05	2.10	108	207	242
Mass.	28	45	53	2.15	2.05	2.20	60	92	117
R.I.	3	4	4	2.30	1.90	2.40	6	8	10
Conn.	41	60	69	2.38	2.10	2.50	98	126	172
N.Y.	673	1,002	1,142	2.07	2.10	2.20	1,396	2,104	2,512
N.J.	91	116	125	2.34	1.80	2.70	212	209	338
Pa.	503	759	865	1.91	1.60	2.00	954	1,214	1,730
Ohio	770	1,008	958	1.88	1.90	1.95	1,451	1,915	1,868
Ind.	612	763	679	1.91	2.00	1.90	1,176	1,526	1,290
Ill.	1,005	1,396	1,298	2.31	2.35	2.30	2,329	3,281	2,985
Mich.	1,312	1,440	1,426	1.63	1.80	1.65	2,146	2,592	2,353
Wis.	1,880	2,604	2,604	2.18	2.45	2.15	4,166	6,380	5,599
Minn.	1,650	2,397	2,253	2.20	2.35	2.20	3,687	5,633	4,957
Iowa	1,381	2,604	2,370	2.17	2.35	2.35	2,974	6,119	5,570
Mo.	372	590	590	2.38	2.60	3.00	879	1,534	1,770
N.Dak.	712	1,499	1,424	1.49	1.50	1.35	1,092	2,248	1,992
S.Dak.	1,151	2,379	2,355	1.46	1.75	1.35	1,611	4,163	3,179
Nebr.	1,586	2,234	2,167	1.90	2.25	2.25	2,943	5,026	4,876
Kans.	1,139	1,378	1,295	1.81	2.15	2.55	2,025	2,963	3,302
Del.	7	8	9	2.11	2.05	2.35	15	16	21
Md.	76	106	113	2.11	1.85	2.45	160	196	277
Va.	159	264	269	2.22	2.15	2.60	352	568	699
W.Va.	106	159	167	1.84	1.65	1.90	193	262	317
N.C.	61	88	86	2.02	2.10	2.30	123	185	198
Ga.	13	28	33	1.80	2.20	2.20	24	62	73
Ky.	237	302	305	1.99	2.20	2.30	479	664	702
Tenn.	144	182	200	1.89	2.05	2.15	277	373	430
Ala.	19	21	22	1.68	1.80	1.95	33	38	43
Miss.	18	15	13	1.92	2.30	2.20	35	34	29
Ark.	60	60	49	2.14	2.10	2.25	132	126	110
La.	24	23	20	1.92	1.80	2.00	46	41	40
Okla.	456	361	383	1.76	1.85	2.35	790	668	900
Texas	244	222	249	2.12	2.25	2.60	509	500	647
Mont.	824	1,041	1,010	1.64	1.75	1.80	1,358	1,822	1,818
Idaho	788	960	902	2.78	2.95	3.00	2,202	2,832	2,706
Wyo.	367	494	499	1.68	1.90	1.90	618	939	948
Colo.	706	831	814	2.18	2.40	2.30	1,544	1,994	1,872
N.Mex.	136	161	167	2.86	3.20	3.70	390	515	618
Ariz.	199	191	204	2.86	3.80	4.00	571	726	816
Utah	398	444	448	2.50	2.85	2.70	998	1,265	1,210
Nev.	110	117	119	2.86	3.20	3.10	316	374	369
Wash.	350	432	423	2.21	2.50	2.35	775	1,080	994
Oreg.	275	348	336	2.75	2.70	2.80	759	940	941
Calif.	1,046	1,170	1,135	4.63	4.65	4.85	4,842	5,440	5,505
U.S.	21,809	30,435	29,801	2.16	2.27	2.25	46,887	69,044	67,134

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	454	428	419	1.20	1.15	1.25	543	492	524
N. H.	168	160	157	1.39	1.30	1.40	234	208	220
Vt.	524	462	462	1.50	1.50	1.60	786	693	739
Mass.	174	144	131	1.68	1.50	1.70	292	216	223
R.I.	14	11	12	1.77	1.40	1.80	25	15	22
Conn.	117	93	86	1.76	1.50	1.95	204	140	168
N. Y.	2,169	1,915	1,743	1.62	1.60	1.75	3,509	3,064	3,050
N. J.	106	79	83	1.67	1.40	1.80	177	111	149
Pa.	1,600	1,349	1,295	1.42	1.35	1.50	2,281	1,821	1,942
Ohio	1,570	1,135	1,180	1.38	1.50	1.60	2,165	1,702	1,888
Ind.	856	587	640	1.31	1.45	1.45	1,112	851	928
Ill.	1,201	827	984	1.42	1.55	1.65	1,694	1,282	1,624
Mich.	950	656	610	1.32	1.40	1.30	1,250	918	793
Wis.	1,899	1,255	1,180	1.62	1.90	1.90	3,013	2,384	2,242
Minn.	950	636	617	1.42	1.55	1.60	1,339	986	987
Iowa	2,035	926	1,343	1.40	1.65	1.75	2,887	1,528	2,350
Mo.	1,059	598	951	1.09	1.15	1.35	1,151	688	1,284
Nebr.	133	18	54	1.13	1.30	1.60	157	23	86
Kans.	117	30	69	1.18	1.60	1.85	141	48	128
Del.	27	20	22	1.46	1.30	1.80	39	26	40
Md.	261	228	245	1.37	1.30	1.65	357	296	404
Va.	428	388	431	1.18	1.20	1.40	504	466	603
W. Va.	418	373	373	1.23	1.25	1.35	513	466	504
N. C.	111	133	154	1.12	1.20	1.35	124	160	208
Ky.	404	468	515	1.24	1.35	1.40	505	632	721
Tenn.	171	198	240	1.13	1.15	1.30	195	228	312
Ala.	39	52	70	.98	.95	1.15	39	49	80
Miss.	61	125	148	1.12	1.35	1.45	69	169	215
Ark.	34	39	52	1.10	1.20	1.30	37	47	68
La.	51	65	81	1.20	1.30	1.35	62	84	109
Mont.	252	257	242	1.23	1.25	1.35	311	321	327
Idaho	126	141	130	1.37	1.45	1.45	172	204	188
Wyo.	118	141	148	1.13	1.20	1.20	133	169	178
Colo.	190	213	234	1.32	1.50	1.30	250	320	304
N. Mex.	13	9	13	1.33	1.20	1.20	17	11	16
Utah	39	53	50	1.62	1.70	1.60	63	90	80
Nev.	43	41	39	1.33	1.30	1.40	58	53	55
Wash.	196	206	198	2.00	2.10	2.00	391	433	396
Oreg.	144	177	159	1.78	1.80	1.80	255	319	286
U. S.	19,217	14,636	15,560	1.41	1.48	1.57	27,055	21,713	24,441

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

GRAIN HAY

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 adres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	10	9	7	1.46	1.35	1.30	15	12	9
N. H.	6	6	6	1.66	1.65	1.75	10	10	10
Vt.	29	29	25	1.62	1.75	1.65	48	51	41
Mass.	6	6	6	1.70	1.70	1.85	11	10	11
R. I.	1	1	1	1.69	1.20	1.80	2	1	2
Conn.	6	5	5	1.62	1.25	1.75	10	6	9
N. Y.	38	37	35	1.48	1.55	1.65	55	57	58
Wis.	51	30	35	1.22	1.40	1.30	62	42	46
Minn.	46	30	34	1.10	1.30	1.35	51	39	46
Iowa	60	50	30	1.09	1.25	1.20	60	62	36
Mo.	351	531	303	1.02	1.20	1.20	383	637	364
N. Dak.	239	171	222	.94	1.05	1.05	208	180	233
S. Dak.	146	52	50	.78	1.05	1.05	94	55	52
Nebr.	122	88	88	.82	1.10	1.25	96	97	110
Kans.	90	147	79	1.01	1.50	1.50	86	220	118
Va.	78	103	96	1.16	1.05	1.20	99	108	115
W. Va.	32	33	29	1.18	1.15	1.15	38	38	33
N. C.	161	185	143	1.00	.95	1.00	163	176	143
S. C.	180	212	210	.88	.95	.90	161	201	189
Ga.	118	164	164	.84	1.00	1.00	99	164	164
Ky.	115	130	104	1.04	1.10	1.15	123	143	120
Tenn.	159	216	205	1.00	1.05	1.05	163	227	215
Ala.	1/ 96	91	110	1/ .91	.90	1.00	1/87	82	110
Miss.	1/ 80	132	88	1/1.06	1.10	1.15	1/86	145	101
Ark.	114	146	112	.97	1.05	1.00	116	153	112
La.	1/ 37	55	33	1/1.04	1.05	1.05	1/39	58	35
Okla.	154	290	209	.89	1.05	1.20	137	304	251
Texas	247	526	531	.84	1.10	1.15	200	579	611
Mont.	265	218	235	.96	1.00	1.00	248	218	235
Idaho	37	23	22	1.41	1.70	1.65	52	39	36
Wyo.	55	55	50	.98	1.50	1.10	54	82	55
Colo.	73	104	74	1.03	1.35	1.35	74	140	100
N. Mex.	20	21	20	1.19	1.15	1.30	23	24	26
Ariz.	44	46	46	1.76	2.00	2.00	78	92	92
Utah	12	13	11	1.35	2.00	1.30	16	26	14
Nev.	9	7	8	1.41	1.60	1.60	13	11	13
Wash.	137	98	81	1.36	1.40	1.45	186	137	117
Oreg.	176	150	140	1.36	1.40	1.30	238	210	182
Calif.	546	503	533	1.48	1.70	1.70	809	855	906
U. S.	4,105	4,713	4,180	1.10	1.21	1.22	4,439	5,691	5,120

1/ Short-time average.

COWPEAS FOR HAY

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production			COWPEAS GRAZED OR PLOWED UNDER		
	Av. 1947-56	1957	1958	Av. 1947-56	1957	1958	Av. 1947-56	1957	1958	Av. 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Ill.	10	2	2	1.04	1.10	1.10	10	2	2	2	1	1
Kans.	9	---	---	.93	---	---	8	---	---	14	---	---
N.C.	25	18	16	.92	1.00	1.00	23	18	16	38	49	25
S.C.	120	100	61	.76	.80	.90	91	80	55	42	77	43
Ga.	29	20	15	.74	.85	.90	22	17	14	106	117	89
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	24	25
Tenn.	11	9	7	.96	1.10	1.10	11	10	8	6	7	3
Ala.	8	6	5	.78	.80	.90	6	5	4	32	20	18
Miss.	13	7	9	1.00	1.20	1.20	12	8	11	42	43	26
Ark.	15	8	7	.92	1.10	1.25	13	9	9	24	11	8
La.	5	---	---	.99	---	---	5	---	---	30	30	25
Okla.	14	5	5	.70	.90	.90	10	4	4	59	25	30
Texas	10	5	5	.70	.85	.90	7	4	4	176	165	166
U.S.	280	180	132	.82	.87	.96	231	157	127	609	569	459

WILD HAY 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	70	38	48	1.18	1.30	1.30	80	49	62
Minn.	906	461	475	1.10	1.20	1.10	994	553	522
Mo.	152	161	153	1.00	1.30	1.40	150	209	214
N.Dak.	2,306	1,858	1,747	.84	.85	.80	1,935	1,579	1,398
S.Dak.	3,316	3,063	2,512	.62	.80	.70	2,049	2,450	1,758
Nebr.	3,089	3,257	3,257	.69	.80	.80	2,129	2,606	2,606
Kans.	652	627	552	.98	1.25	1.40	639	784	773
Ark.	172	163	153	.92	1.20	1.35	156	196	207
Okla.	407	382	359	1.01	1.10	1.35	414	420	485
Texas	179	172	177	.92	1.20	1.30	165	206	230
Mont.	780	648	609	.79	.80	.85	616	518	518
Idaho	137	130	136	1.08	1.20	1.20	148	156	163
Wyo.	447	426	426	.79	.95	.95	355	405	405
Colo.	380	280	291	.94	1.15	1.00	361	322	291
N.Mex.	23	24	21	.70	.75	.85	16	18	18
Utah	95	75	77	1.17	1.20	1.10	111	90	85
Nev.	202	210	200	1.00	1.05	1.00	205	220	200
Wash.	52	46	46	1.27	1.45	1.30	66	67	60
Oreg.	298	267	280	1.12	1.25	1.15	334	334	322
Calif.	134	117	117	1.22	1.40	1.40	163	164	164
U. S.	13,796	12,405	11,636	.80	.91	.90	11,087	11,346	10,481

1/ Includes prairie, marsh, and salt grasses.

State	SOYBEANS FOR HAY									SOYBEANS GRAZED OR PLOWED UNDER		
	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production			Av. 1947-56	1957	1958
	Av. 1947-56	1957	1958	Av. 1947-56	1957	1958	Av. 1947-56	1957	1958			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	1
N.J.	5	2	1	1.70	1.20	1.50	8	2	2	8	11	4
Pa.	17	13	12	1.65	1.50	1.70	28	20	20	10	23	19
Ohio	25	13	16	1.50	1.45	1.70	38	19	27	13	12	18
Ind.	74	22	23	1.42	1.35	1.50	106	30	34	17	34	69
Ill.	92	25	20	1.24	1.20	1.30	114	30	26	28	40	46
Mich.	3	---	---	1.40	---	---	5	---	---	5	12	15
Wis.	17	4	7	1.67	1.60	1.55	28	6	11	5	5	5
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	148	47
Iowa	18	8	9	1.51	1.50	1.55	26	12	14	20	9	6
Mo.	45	20	20	1.18	1.30	1.40	51	26	28	46	67	142
N.Dak.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	17	13
S.Dak.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	8	7
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	3	4
Kans.	13	4	4	1.14	1.25	1.80	13	5	7	44	23	9
Del.	6	4	5	1.30	1.30	1.30	7	5	6	2	2	1
Md.	12	7	6	1.44	1.25	1.60	18	9	10	7	14	11
Va.	26	11	13	1.27	1.25	1.40	33	14	18	48	37	24
W.Va.	9	5	5	1.62	1.55	1.70	14	8	8	2	2	2
N.C.	95	58	64	1.08	1.15	1.15	103	67	74	88	45	47
S.C.	26	16	24	.98	1.10	1.20	25	18	29	49	32	41
Ga.	31	23	17	.94	1.00	1.00	29	23	17	42	29	41
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1/3	5	2
Ky.	75	52	55	1.46	1.60	1.80	108	83	99	14	6	7
Tenn.	93	55	77	1.21	1.40	1.60	111	77	123	68	41	31
Ala.	65	39	43	.90	.85	1.00	59	33	43	7	2	4
Miss.	103	66	76	1.22	1.40	1.60	126	92	122	65	50	76
Ark.	68	27	25	1.03	1.25	1.35	70	34	34	59	41	42
La.	16	9	11	1.14	.90	1.00	18	8	11	168	106	96
Okla.	13	3	4	.95	1.00	1.10	13	3	4	13	5	5
Texas	2	3	4	.85	1.50	1.40	2	4	6	4	4	5
U. S.	966	489	541	1.22	1.28	1.43	1,174	628	773	878	834	840

1/ Short-time average.

LESPEDEZA HAY 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	98	75	85	1.16	1.30	1.25	113	98	106
Ill.	124	95	93	1.08	1.20	1.25	134	114	116
Mo.	1,104	1,089	1,165	1.06	1.25	1.35	1,228	1,361	1,573
Kans.	84	47	45	1.10	1.20	1.50	97	56	68
Del.	20	13	14	1.27	1.10	1.60	25	14	22
Md.	55	42	55	1.24	1.00	1.35	69	42	74
Va.	444	246	340	1.02	.80	1.20	460	197	408
W.Va.	34	20	27	1.06	1.00	1.20	36	20	32
N.C.	470	305	336	.99	1.05	1.25	469	320	420
S.C.	212	132	185	.86	.95	1.15	184	125	213
Ga.	172	92	102	.86	.90	1.00	148	83	102
Ky.	741	572	698	1.10	1.25	1.35	820	715	942
Tenn.	858	664	724	1.00	1.10	1.20	869	730	869
Ala.	136	140	147	.92	.95	1.10	125	133	162
Miss.	273	189	197	1.12	1.45	1.40	306	274	276
Ark.	483	335	352	.98	1.25	1.30	485	419	458
La.	83	54	68	1.20	1.40	1.45	99	76	99
Okla.	96	59	67	1.04	1.05	1.15	103	62	77
U. S.	5,489	4,169	4,700	1.04	1.16	1.28	5,768	4,839	6,017

1/ Additional quantities produced in other States and other years, included in "other hay."

PEANUTS FOR HAY

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Va.	96	69	66	0.68	0.75	0.85	64	52	56
N.C.	197	161	143	.72	.80	.85	141	129	122
Tenn.	2	2	2	.78	.80	.80	2	2	2
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	295	232	211	.71	.79	.85	207	183	180
S.C.	14	10	9	.62	.65	.70	8	6	6
Ga.	566	102	129	.49	.52	.65	262	53	84
Fla.	61	35	42	.62	.75	.80	36	26	34
Ala.	246	104	118	.61	.60	.75	142	62	88
Miss.	6	5	4	.69	.50	.90	5	2	4
Total (S.E. area)	894	256	302	.54	.58	.72	454	149	216
Ark.	7	4	4	.78	.95	.90	5	4	4
Okla.	161	50	63	.53	.50	.65	84	25	41
Texas	406	157	149	.51	.50	.55	202	78	82
N.Mex.	3	2	1	.55	.50	.60	2	1	1
Total (S.W. area)	579	213	217	.52	.51	.59	295	108	128
United States	1,768	701	730	.56	.63	.72	956	440	524

OTHER HAY 1/

State	Acreage harvested: Average 1947-56	Acreage harvested: 1957	Acreage harvested: 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	172	88	80	0.85	0.85	0.80	146	75	64
N.H.	99	42	38	1.04	1.00	1.05	102	42	40
Vt.	258	173	154	1.16	1.20	1.20	301	208	185
Mass.	92	52	54	1.26	1.15	1.30	115	60	70
R.I.	7	3	3	1.44	1.05	1.60	10	3	5
Conn.	77	48	48	1.36	1.20	1.45	104	58	70
N.Y.	433	171	168	1.28	1.30	1.40	552	222	235
N.J.	40	32	35	1.44	1.15	1.50	58	37	52
Pa.	111	112	118	1.22	1.00	1.15	135	112	136
Ohio	98	60	63	1.18	1.20	1.25	116	72	79
Ind.	96	59	65	1.21	1.30	1.35	114	77	88
Ill.	186	114	114	.93	1.00	1.15	171	114	131
Mich.	111	28	27	1.07	1.15	1.10	118	32	30
Wis.	90	60	59	1.24	1.40	1.30	110	84	77
Minn.	304	126	126	1.19	1.40	1.20	361	176	151
Iowa	136	63	60	1.26	1.40	1.45	170	88	87
Mo.	226	125	150	1.02	1.20	1.30	227	150	195
N.Dak.	359	270	270	1.01	1.15	1.00	361	310	270
S.Dak.	244	228	223	1.01	1.20	.90	246	274	201
Nebr.	170	159	151	1.00	1.20	1.10	169	191	166
Kans.	95	158	123	1.18	1.50	1.70	108	237	209
Del.	5	4	3	1.18	1.00	1.30	6	4	4
Md.	35	38	43	1.25	1.20	1.35	43	46	58
Va.	124	107	123	1.02	1.00	1.10	126	107	135
W.Va.	174	104	106	1.09	1.05	1.25	190	109	132
N.C.	87	71	79	1.02	1.10	1.20	89	78	95
S.C.	54	52	62	.96	1.30	1.40	53	68	87
Ga.	119	139	170	.92	1.05	1.10	111	146	187
Fla.	47	85	89	1.34	2.00	2.10	70	170	187
Ky.	183	112	134	1.08	1.15	1.30	196	129	174
Tenn.	179	147	171	.98	1.05	1.15	175	154	197
Ala.	223	292	350	.94	1.00	1.05	212	292	368
Miss.	232	275	344	1.17	1.65	1.45	273	454	499
Ark.	118	147	135	1.06	1.35	1.40	123	198	189
La.	150	210	239	1.18	1.45	1.30	177	304	311
Okla.	212	258	212	1.06	1.15	1.30	226	297	276
Texas	597	720	698	1.01	1.25	1.30	604	900	907
Mont.	218	162	115	.79	.70	.85	176	113	98
Idaho	18	18	18	1.32	1.40	1.35	24	25	24
Wyo.	109	80	64	.88	1.10	1.20	96	88	77
Colo.	61	92	58	.91	1.20	1.05	56	110	61
N.Mex.	19	22	20	1.00	1.15	1.50	20	25	30
Ariz.	11	13	12	1.63	1.90	2.20	19	25	26
Utah	14	8	9	1.47	1.50	1.50	22	12	14
Nev.	9	6	6	1.22	1.30	1.40	11	8	8
Wash.	66	50	48	1.64	1.70	1.65	111	85	79
Oreg.	133	104	94	1.56	1.65	1.65	211	172	155
Calif.	172	216	222	1.64	1.75	1.75	283	378	388
U.S.	6,774	5,703	5,753	1.10	1.25	1.27	7,496	7,119	7,307

1/ In certain States, contains small quantities of specific kinds for which separate estimates are not made.

HOPS

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,231	2,400	3,500	1,842	1,690	1,620	2,389	4,056	5,670
Wash.	13,530	15,200	19,000	1,688	1,560	1,490	22,857	23,712	28,310
Oreg.	11,360	4,500	5,000	1,114	1,230	1,080	12,200	5,535	5,400
Calif.	7,830	5,600	5,900	1,538	1,220	1,530	12,097	6,832	9,027
U. S.	33,951	27,700	33,400	1,473	1,449	1,449	49,544	40,135	48,407

TOBACCO

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Mass.	7,020	3,300	2,500	1,616	1,756	1,582	11,298	5,796	3,955
Conn.	17,050	8,900	8,100	1,412	1,600	1,482	23,924	14,316	11,942
Pa.	32,030	29,000	30,000	1,564	1,420	1,700	49,978	41,180	51,000
Ohio	18,020	13,000	11,800	1,439	1,469	1,469	25,659	19,095	17,340
Ind.	9,450	7,000	7,000	1,414	1,580	1,650	13,255	11,060	11,550
Wis.	17,270	11,600	13,000	1,492	1,709	1,635	25,617	19,824	21,255
Mo.	4,530	2,900	2,800	1,120	1,565	1,450	5,012	4,538	4,060
Md.	48,260	37,000	34,000	804	1,040	975	38,810	38,480	33,150
Va.	125,680	86,900	83,800	1,284	1,503	1,641	160,818	130,610	137,519
W.Va.	2,970	2,300	2,300	1,400	1,425	1,600	4,144	3,278	3,680
N.C.	680,870	452,600	437,400	1,321	1,480	1,723	894,789	669,740	753,710
S.C.	119,600	78,000	76,000	1,368	1,650	1,725	162,437	128,700	131,100
Ga.	100,250	64,100	59,100	1,237	1,289	1,550	123,803	82,645	91,598
Fla.	24,160	15,500	15,000	1,157	1,363	1,425	28,031	21,130	21,375
Ky.	321,160	230,000	222,500	1,338	1,531	1,532	425,520	352,140	340,922
Tenn.	103,990	79,200	75,000	1,356	1,572	1,642	139,935	124,485	123,120
Ala.	535	1/330	1/260	988	1,125	1,485	532	371	386
La.	343	1/240	1/220	623	650	675	204	156	148
U. S.	1,633,840	1,121,800	1,080,800	1,486	1,315	1,626	2,134,443	1,667,544	1,757,810

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
		Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:										
Va.	11	99,400	67,000	65,000	1,253	1,470	1,615	124,090	98,490	104,975
N.C.	11	260,900	170,000	163,000	1,192	1,355	1,540	309,455	230,350	251,020
Total Old Belt	11	360,300	237,000	228,000	1,209	1,388	1,561	433,545	328,840	355,995
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	326,400	218,000	212,000	1,400	1,535	1,835	454,333	334,630	389,020
N.C.	13	82,700	55,000	53,000	1,364	1,560	1,790	112,190	85,800	94,870
S.C.	13	119,600	78,000	76,000	1,368	1,650	1,725	162,437	128,700	131,100
Total S.C. Belt	13	202,300	133,000	129,000	1,366	1,613	1,752	274,628	214,500	225,970
Ga.	14	99,200	63,000	58,000	1,238	1,290	1,555	122,566	81,270	90,190
Fla.	14	20,280	11,400	11,100	1,145	1,350	1,490	23,304	15,390	16,539
Ala.	14	535	1/330	1/260	988	1,125	1,485	532	371	386
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	120,020	74,700	69,400	1,221	1,298	1,544	146,402	97,031	107,115
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,009,020	662,700	638,400	1,304	1,471	1,689	1,308,907	975,001	1,078,100
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:										
Total Virginia Belt	21	10,310	6,900	6,800	1,157	1,245	1,380	11,830	8,590	9,384
Ky.	22	9,870	6,700	5,800	1,168	1,365	1,350	11,414	9,146	7,830
Tenn.	22	21,840	15,500	12,900	1,288	1,575	1,650	27,740	24,412	21,285
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville	22	31,710	22,200	18,700	1,250	1,512	1,557	39,154	33,558	29,115
Ky. Belt	23	10,660	6,100	5,000	1,110	1,100	1,275	11,737	6,710	6,375
Tenn.	23	2,460	1,400	1,100	1,108	1,170	1,350	2,697	1,638	1,485
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	13,120	7,500	6,100	1,109	1,113	1,289	14,433	8,348	7,860
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	2/55,190	36,600	31,600	2/1,200	1,380	1,467	2/65,469	50,496	46,359
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	12,390	9,400	9,000	1,390	1,545	1,600	17,099	14,523	14,400
Ind.	31	9,390	7,000	7,000	1,416	1,580	1,650	13,190	11,060	11,550
Mo.	31	4,530	2,900	2,800	1,120	1,565	1,450	5,012	4,538	4,060
Kans.	31	135	---	---	1,074	---	---	144	---	---
Va.	31	12,490	10,400	10,400	1,730	2,005	2,050	21,552	20,852	21,320
W.Va.	31	2,970	2,300	2,300	1,400	1,425	1,600	4,144	3,278	3,680
N.C.	31	10,870	9,600	9,400	1,728	1,975	2,000	18,811	18,960	18,800
Ky.	31	279,900	205,000	201,000	1,360	1,560	1,550	377,296	319,800	311,550
Tenn.	31	76,200	60,000	59,000	1,390	1,585	1,650	105,130	95,100	97,350
Total Burley Belt	31	408,880	306,600	300,900	1,386	1,592	1,604	562,378	488,111	482,710
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	48,260	37,000	34,000	804	1,040	975	38,810	38,480	33,150
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	457,140	343,600	334,900	1,323	1,533	1,540	601,188	526,591	515,860

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE (Continued)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
		Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured										
Ky.	35	11,820	7,500	6,600	1,255	1,405	1,475	14,634	10,538	9,735
Tenn.	35	3,490	2,300	2,000	1,269	1,450	1,500	4,369	3,335	3,000
Total One Sucker	35	15,370	9,800	8,600	1,258	1,416	1,481	19,068	13,873	12,735
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	8,860	4,700	4,100	1,194	1,265	1,325	10,388	5,946	5,432
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	3,480	2,600	1,600	968	1,030	1,150	3,345	2,678	1,840
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	27,710	17,100	14,300	1,197	1,316	1,399	32,801	22,497	20,007
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:										
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	31,780	29,000	30,000	1,561	1,420	1,700	49,486	41,180	51,000
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	5,630	3,600	2,800	1,536	1,270	1,050	8,560	4,572	2,940
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	37,410	32,600	32,800	1,557	1,403	1,645	58,046	45,752	53,940
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:										
Conn.(Conn. Valley Broadleaf)	51	8,460	2,800	1,900	1,624	1,820	1,700	13,499	5,096	3,230
Mass.	52	5,040	1,300	700	1,794	2,120	2,050	8,969	2,756	1,435
Conn.	52	1,850	1/250	1/160	1,690	1,950	1,950	3,041	488	312
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	6,890	1,500	900	1,766	2,093	2,031	12,010	3,244	1,747
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	6,810	4,400	5,200	1,488	1,740	1,650	10,047	7,656	8,580
Wis.	55	10,460	7,200	7,800	1,494	1,690	1,625	15,570	12,168	12,675
Minn.	55	314	—	—	1,331	—	—	415	—	—
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	10,780	7,200	7,800	1,490	1,690	1,625	15,985	12,168	12,675
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	3/33,400	15,900	15,800	3/1,581	1,766	1,664	3/52,327	28,164	26,232
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:										
Mass.	61	1,890	2,000	1,800	1,160	1,520	1,400	2,181	3,040	2,520
Conn.	61	6,840	5,900	6,000	1,090	1,480	1,400	7,384	8,732	8,400
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	8,730	7,900	7,800	1,106	1,490	1,400	9,565	11,772	10,920
Ga.	62	1,040	1,100	1,100	1,182	1,250	1,280	1,230	1,375	1,408
Fla.	62	3,850	4,100	3,900	1,216	1,400	1,240	4,706	5,740	4,836
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	4,890	5,200	5,000	1,208	1,368	1,249	5,936	7,115	6,244
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,620	13,100	12,800	1,142	1,442	1,341	15,501	18,887	17,164
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	84,430	61,600	61,400	1,498	1,505	1,586	125,874	92,803	97,336
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:										
Total La. Perique	72	343	1/ 240	1/220	623	650	675	204	156	148
UNITED STATES	All	1,633,840	1,121,800	1,080,800	1,315	1,486	1,626	2,134,443	1,667,544	1,757,810

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States total.

2/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

3/ Includes type 53 through 1953, type 56 through 1948, and Mass. type 51 through 1955.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	6	4	3	840	1,150	900	54	46	27
New York	141	104	114	1,015	1,120	1,150	1,428	1,165	1,311
Michigan	440	474	536	921	740	970	4,038	3,508	5,199
Total N.E.	588	582	653	941	811	1,001	5,522	4,719	6,537
Nebraska	70	57	68	1,518	1,700	1,450	1,055	969	986
Montana	14	14	12	1,473	1,550	1,600	204	217	192
Idaho	139	115	145	1,655	1,850	1,860	2,289	2,128	2,697
Wyoming	66	56	73	1,317	1,550	1,500	869	868	1,095
Washington	19	43	73	1,681	1,950	1,870	352	838	1,365
Total N.W.	309	285	371	1,552	1,761	1,708	4,770	5,020	6,335
Colorado	243	216	246	792	955	740	1,897	2,063	1,820
New Mexico	80	16	18	344	810	720	242	130	130
Arizona	10	2	3	441	500	600	44	10	18
Utah	10	11	11	433	800	450	42	88	50
Total S.W.	343	245	278	673	935	726	2,226	2,291	2,018
California									
Large Lima	72	61	66	1,607	1,546	1,656	1,162	943	1,093
Baby Lima	52	17	22	1,555	2,029	1,618	795	345	356
Other	196	189	210	1,197	1,221	1,258	2,350	2,308	2,642
Total Calif.	320	267	298	1,346	1,347	1,373	4,307	3,596	4,091
United States	1,560	1,379	1,600	1,088	1,133	1,186	16,825	15,626	18,981

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minnesota	4	4	3	950	1,050	1,100	41	42	33
North Dakota	5	2	2	911	1,200	1,300	49	24	26
Montana	7	4	---	1,094	1,150	---	71	46	---
Idaho	98	105	77	1,201	1,150	1,450	1,177	1,208	1,116
Wyoming	4	3	---	1,293	1,600	---	61	48	---
Colorado	10	18	12	867	900	1,000	90	162	120
Washington	153	120	101	1,140	1,300	1,060	1,734	1,560	1,071
Oregon	12	11	7	884	1,500	1,400	110	165	98
California	11	5	1	1,094	1,420	1,100	106	71	11
United States	305	272	203	1,136	1,223	1,219	3,440	3,326	2,475

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: PRODUCTION BY COMMERCIAL CLASSES
(Thousand bags of 100 pounds each, cleaned)

Class	New York		Michigan		Nebraska		Montana		Idaho		Wyoming	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
Pea (Navy)	86	111	3,272	4,947	---	---	---	---	20	21	---	---
Great Northern	---	---	---	---	809	848	64	64	277	470	347	523
Small White	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
White Marrow	52	58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
White Kidney	25	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pinto	---	---	10	15	160	138	153	128	1,507	1,604	521	572
Red Kidney	940	1,013	116	120	---	---	---	---	36	21	---	---
Pink	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Small Red	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	165	356	---	---
Cranberry	---	---	47	55	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yelloweye	18	14	57	55	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Black Turtle Soup	44	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Large Lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Baby Lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blackeye, Cal.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Garbanzo	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	6	7	---	---	---	---	123	225	---	---
Total	1,165	1,311	3,508	5,199	969	986	217	192	2,128	2,697	868	1,095

Class	Colorado		New Mexico		Washington		California		Other States		United States	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
Pea (Navy)	---	---	---	---	55	31	---	---	---	---	3,433	5,113
Great Northern	---	---	---	---	4	4	---	---	---	---	1,501	1,909
Small White	---	---	---	---	---	---	681	740	---	---	681	740
White Marrow	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52	58
White Kidney	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	24
Pinto	2,063	1,818	130	130	244	310	14	8	98	68	4,900	4,791
Red Kidney	---	---	---	---	7	2	207	204	1	1	1,307	1,361
Pink	---	---	---	---	40	9	357	447	---	---	397	456
Small Red	---	---	---	---	488	1,008	71	99	---	---	724	1,463
Cranberry	---	---	---	---	---	---	17	28	---	---	64	83
Yelloweye	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	43	24	118	93
Black Turtle Soup	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	44	91
Large Lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	943	1,093	---	---	943	1,093
Baby Lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	345	356	---	---	345	356
Blackeye, Cal.	---	---	---	---	---	---	793	919	---	---	793	919
Garbanzo	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	89	---	---	30	89
Other	---	2	---	---	---	1	138	108	2	2	269	345
Total	2,063	1,820	130	130	838	1,365	3,396	4,091	144	95	15,626	18,981

PEAS, DRY FIELD: PRODUCTION BY COMMERCIAL CLASSES 1/
(Thousand bags of 100 pounds each, cleaned)

State	Alaska and other smooth green kinds		White Canada, First & Best, and other yellow and white kinds		Other 2/		Total	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
Mont.	4	---	---	---	42	---	46	---
Idaho	623	779	63	88	522	249	1,208	1,116
Colo.	---	---	162	120	---	---	162	120
Wash.	893	640	192	230	475	201	1,560	1,071
Oreg.	14	17	50	27	101	54	165	98
Calif.	---	---	20	1	51	10	71	11
Other States	---	---	66	59	48	---	114	59
U. S.	1,534	1,436	553	525	1,239	514	3,326	2,475

1/ Not including Austrian winter peas.

2/ Principally wrinkled kinds.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	133	106	106	1,652	2,060	2,150	215,035	218,360	227,900
N.C.	221	180	180	1,314	1,700	1,950	284,474	306,000	351,000
Tenn.	3	3	3	778	825	900	2,670	2,475	2,700
Total (Va. N.C. area)	357	289	289	1,437	1,823	2,012	502,179	526,835	581,600
S.C.	16	12	12	756	975	1,050	11,468	11,700	12,600
Ga.	695	510	515	845	910	1,190	571,760	464,100	612,850
Fla.	70	52	54	875	880	1,100	59,546	45,760	59,400
Ala.	295	205	211	836	660	1,050	241,232	135,300	221,550
Miss.	8	7	6	376	425	400	3,199	2,975	2,400
Total (S.E. area)	1,084	786	798	839	839	1,139	887,204	659,835	908,800
Ark.	6	4	4	385	450	450	2,480	1,800	1,800
Okla.	177	109	126	622	800	1,050	103,656	87,200	132,300
Texas	430	287	313	498	525	725	213,524	150,675	226,925
N.Mex.	7	6	7	1,075	1,600	1,900	7,437	9,600	13,300
Total (S.W. area)	622	406	450	540	614	832	327,694	249,275	374,325
U. S.	2,062	1,537		970			1,717,078		1,864,725
		1,481			870			1,213		1,435,945

1/ Equivalent solid acreage. (Acreage grown alone, with an allowance for acreage grown with other crops.)

PEANUT ACREAGE FOR ALL PURPOSES

State	Grown alone			Interplanted			Equivalent solid 1/		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Va.	136	108	108	---	---	---	136	108	108
N.C.	232	187	185	---	---	---	232	187	185
Tenn.	3	3	3	---	---	---	3	3	3
Total (Va. N.C. area	371	298	296	---	---	---	371	298	296
S.C.	18	13	13	---	---	---	18	13	13
Ga.	828	604	592	110	30	16	883	619	600
Fla.	170	112	106	63	32	32	202	128	122
Ala.	360	244	244	---	---	---	362	244	244
Miss.	11	9	7	---	---	---	12	9	7
Total (S.E. area)	1,387	982	962	179	62	48	1,477	1,013	986
Ark.	10	5	5	---	---	---	10	5	5
Okla.	195	124	131	---	---	---	195	124	131
Texas	527	354	354	---	---	---	527	354	354
N.Mex.	7	6	7	---	---	---	7	6	7
Total S.W. area)	743	489	497	---	---	---	743	489	497
U. S.	2,501	1,769	1,755	180	62	48	2,591	1,800	1,779

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

SOYBEAN ACREAGE FOR ALL PURPOSES

State	Grown alone			Interplanted			Equivalent solid 1/		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
N.Y.	8	7	7	---	---	---	8	7	7
N.J.	38	57	50	---	---	---	38	57	50
Pa.	50	53	46	---	---	---	50	53	46
Ohio	1,089	1,446	1,475	---	---	---	1,089	1,446	1,475
Ind.	1,829	2,230	2,297	---	---	---	1,829	2,230	2,297
Ill.	3,989	4,979	5,079	---	---	---	3,989	4,979	5,079
Mich.	121	248	280	---	---	---	121	248	280
Wis.	70	110	132	---	---	---	70	110	132
Minn.	1,461	2,697	3,129	---	---	---	1,461	2,697	3,129
Iowa	1,875	2,844	3,100	---	---	---	1,875	2,844	3,100
Mo.	1,495	1,806	2,294	34	---	---	1,512	1,806	2,294
N.Dak.	49	201	285	---	---	---	49	201	285
S.Dak.	110	194	266	---	---	---	110	194	266
Nebr.	95	145	210	---	---	---	95	145	210
Kans.	413	241	434	---	---	---	413	241	434
Del.	84	152	167	---	---	---	84	152	167
Md.	120	208	210	---	---	---	120	208	210
Va.	215	270	289	57	32	34	244	286	306
W.Va.	12	7	7	---	---	---	12	7	7
N.C.	407	514	524	140	60	62	477	544	555
S.C.	145	341	389	83	72	76	186	377	427
Ga.	82	122	115	54	60	66	109	152	148
Fla.	2/ 22	50	48	---	---	---	2/ 22	50	48
Ky.	205	188	220	---	---	---	212	188	220
Tenn.	292	265	366	116	36	36	350	283	384
Ala.	147	163	179	---	---	---	150	163	179
Miss.	515	716	938	73	30	27	552	731	952
Ark.	813	1,433	2,078	106	36	30	866	1,451	2,093
La.	118	160	170	244	149	134	240	234	237
Okla.	63	38	54	---	---	---	64	38	54
Texas	8	27	62	---	---	---	8	27	62
U. S.	15,936	21,912	24,900	930	475	465	16,401	22,149	25,133

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres. 2/ Short-time average.

VELVETBEANS 1/

State	Total acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
S.C.	25	10	8	950	970	1,200	12	5	5
Ga.	304	164	100	803	975	1,060	124	80	53
Fla.	59	26	21	603	680	700	18	9	7
Ala.	67	33	28	776	750	720	26	12	10
Miss.	7	3	2	884	900	800	3	1	1
U. S.	466	236	159	784	907	956	185	107	76

1/ The figures refer to the yield and entire production of velvetbeans in the hull, whether grazed or harvested otherwise.

COWPEA ACREAGE FOR ALL PURPOSES

State	Grown alone			Interplanted			Equivalent solid 1/		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Ill.	26	6	6	---	---	---	26	6	6
Kans.	26	---	---	---	---	---	26	---	---
N.C.	49	60	37	60	32	22	78	76	48
S.C.	169	180	117	115	54	30	226	207	132
Ga.	164	164	136	73	40	36	201	184	154
Fla.	31	20	22	12	8	6	37	24	25
Tenn.	20	19	16	9	4	4	25	21	18
Ala.	54	40	34	18	6	4	63	43	36
Miss.	58	50	38	55	36	28	85	68	52
Ark.	50	25	21	15	2	2	58	26	22
La.	36	29	26	24	14	12	47	36	32
Okla.	87	40	50	---	---	---	90	40	50
Texas	218	165	175	100	110	92	268	220	221
U. S.	1,004	798	678	489	306	236	1,248	951	796

1/ Acreage grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

COWPEAS FOR PEAS

State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ill.	14	3	3	6.4	6.5	7.0	86	20	21
Kans.	4	---	---	6.2	---	---	24	---	---
N.C.	16	9	7	5.8	7.0	7.5	89	63	52
S.C.	65	30	28	4.9	6.0	6.0	316	180	168
Ga.	66	47	50	5.4	6.5	6.0	359	306	300
Tenn.	7	5	8	6.2	6.5	7.0	45	32	56
Ala.	23	17	13	6.3	6.5	7.5	145	110	98
Miss.	30	18	17	6.7	7.0	10.0	200	126	170
Ark.	19	7	7	6.0	6.5	7.5	114	46	52
La.	12	6	7	7.8	7.0	9.5	93	42	66
Okla.	18	10	15	6.0	7.5	8.5	114	75	128
Texas	81	50	50	7.4	8.5	9.0	609	425	450
U. S.	360	202	205	6.2	7.1	7.6	2,233	1,425	1,561

1/ Equivalent solid acreage. (Acreage grown alone, with an allowance for acreage grown with other crops.)

COTTON LINT

State	Acreage harvested			Lint yield per harvested acre			Production 1/ 500-lb. gross wt. bales		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958 est. Dec. 1	Average 1947-56	1957	1958 est. Dec. 1	Average 1947-56	1957	1958 est. Dec. 1
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
N.C.	655	344	263	324	321	465	441	231	255
S.C.	994	500	352	306	329	409	628	344	300
Ga.	1,214	570	381	276	333	447	681	396	355
Tenn.	743	465	405	383	427	492	583	415	415
Ala.	1,421	735	530	307	346	403	884	530	445
Miss.	2,217	1,335	1,120	389	388	407	1,759	1,081	950
Mo.	487	305	295	400	281	447	399	179	275
Ark.	1,918	1,130	1,020	374	416	433	1,458	981	920
La.	796	440	363	389	380	390	639	348	295
Okla.	1,040	540	410	175	234	375	374	263	320
Texas	8,704	5,905	5,400	222	295	387	3,937	3,632	4,350
N.Mex.	232	183	176	573	619	818	269	236	300
Ariz.	424	352	377	777	1,037	980	687	763	770
Calif.	925	711	732	714	1,035	1,049	1,348	1,537	1,600
Other States 2/	81	43	34	300	316	429	49	28	31
U.S.	21,853	13,558	11,858	317	388	469	14,136	10,964	11,581
Other States									
Va.	22.5	12.5	10.2	328	329	471	15.5	8.6	10.0
Fla.	43.0	20.4	14.4	241	237	320	21.1	10.1	9.6
Ill.	3.2	2.0	1.6	286	254	210	1.9	1.1	.7
Ky.	10.7	6.0	5.2	447	451	443	9.6	5.7	4.8
Nev.	1.2	2.2	2.8	3/467	652	943	1.2	3.0	5.5
Amer.-Egypt. 4/									
Texas	17.8	28.8	26.2	413	439	531	13.7	26.4	29.0
N.Mex.	9.6	16.9	15.5	365	360	452	6.8	12.7	14.6
Ariz.	21.6	34.5	34.0	450	587	565	20.9	42.4	40.0
Calif.	.3	.6	.5	3/335	343	384	.2	.4	.4
Total A.- E.	49.4	80.8	76.2	426	485	529	41.6	81.9	84.0

1/ Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.
2/ Sums of acreage and production for "other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals. Estimates for these States are shown separately.
3/ Short-time average.
4/ Included in State and United States totals.

COTTONSEED

State	Production			State	Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958 1/		Average 1947-56	1957	1958 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons		1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
N.C.	183	96	106	Okla.	153	114	132
S.C.	262	141	125	Texas	1,632	1,550	1,818
Ga.	278	167	146	N.Mex.	109	99	123
Tenn.	231	176	167	Ariz.	283	322	320
Ala.	351	215	178	Calif.	540	613	648
Miss.	708	460	393	Other			
Mo.	171	78	118	States 2/	20	12	13
Ark.	588	418	379				
La.	258	148	122	U.S.	5,767	4,609	4,788

1/ Based on 1953-57 average ratio of lint to cottonseed.
2/ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada.

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	11	7	7	13.0	13.0	15.0	148	91	105
Minn.	1,207	617	518	9.9	6.0	13.5	12,069	3,702	6,993
Iowa	56	14	12	12.5	14.0	17.5	742	196	210
N.Dak.	2,317	3,396	2,547	8.1	4.5	8.5	18,490	15,282	21,650
S.Dak.	686	756	665	8.4	6.5	12.5	5,641	4,914	8,312
Texas	127	18	28	6.1	7.0	12.0	827	126	336
Mont.	81	55	30	7.4	5.0	9.0	579	275	270
Ariz.	12	1	1	1/25.4	38.0	25.0	319	38	25
Calif.	83	35	45	26.4	37.0	36.5	2,061	1,295	1,642
U. S.	4,621	4,899	3,853	9.0	5.3	10.3	41,170	25,912	39,543

1/ Short-time average.

MUNG BEANS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Okla.	36	28	35	33	20	27	274	380	550	7,069	7,600	14,850

MAPLE SIRUP

State	Trees tapped			Sirup made 1/		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 trees	1,000 trees	1,000 trees	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Maine	114	77	73	19	18	15
N. H.	244	189	178	53	65	54
Vt.	3,068	2,383	1,954	678	819	567
Mass.	152	117	106	45	47	44
N. Y.	1,982	1,610	1,385	442	503	401
Pa.	385	311	289	102	82	93
Ohio	486	330	323	139	91	124
Mich.	434	281	287	91	70	86
Wis.	331	389	416	79	119	117
Minn.	73	42	42	12	10	5
Md.	29	23	22	14	9	10
U.S.	7,298	5,752	5,075	1,675	1,835	1,516

1/ Includes sirup later made into sugar. Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	16,800	21,900	21,800	12.1	13.2	14.5	200	289	316
Mich.	63,200	70,000	71,300	10.7	13.0	15.6	672	907	1,112
Wis.	9,400	7,900	8,800	10.0	9.9	13.1	94	78	115
Minn.	55,300	66,200	72,400	10.5	12.7	12.2	585	840	883
N. Dak.	28,300	37,100	37,600	10.3	12.9	12.4	295	477	466
S. Dak.	4,600	5,000	5,600	11.5	12.6	13.1	52	63	73
Nebr.	53,700	59,800	61,000	13.8	15.0	14.8	735	895	903
Kans.	6,100	8,900	8,100	10.5	15.7	15.0	66	140	122
Mont.	53,400	56,800	56,000	12.9	15.7	15.0	681	891	840
Idaho	76,700	88,000	87,000	18.1	20.2	22.0	1,386	1,777	1,914
Wyo.	32,600	36,900	37,700	13.5	15.1	15.8	440	559	596
Colo.	122,400	135,600	142,200	15.5	17.7	16.8	1,896	2,399	2,389
Utah	30,800	29,100	31,800	15.2	16.2	13.7	470	470	436
Wash.	22,900	34,200	34,500	21.8	24.7	23.2	504	846	800
Oreg.	18,200	19,200	19,200	21.6	24.1	26.5	389	462	509
Calif. 1/	167,900	197,000	190,000	19.1	22.0	19.6	3,222	4,341	3,724
Other States	6,400	5,900	5,700	13.3	16.3	17.7	83	96	101
U.S.	768,700	879,500	890,700	15.3	17.7	17.2	11,770	15,530	15,299

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested: Average 1947-56	Acreage harvested: 1957	Acreage harvested: 1958	Yield of cane per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield of cane per acre: 1957	Yield of cane per acre: 1958	Cane Production: Average 1947-56	Cane Production: 1957	Cane Production: 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
For sugar:									
La.	258.1	226.0	229.0	20.1	22.0	23.0	5,146	4,976	5,267
Fla.	37.4	32.6	34.9	32.3	41.7	36.5	1,205	1,358	1,274
Total	295.4	258.6	263.9	21.6	24.5	24.8	6,351	6,334	6,541
For seed:									
La.	20.8	17.0	19.0	20.1	22.0	23.0	411	374	437
Fla.	1.1	1.0	1.0	32.3	41.7	36.5	34	42	36
Total	21.9	18.0	20.0	20.7	23.1	23.6	444	416	473
For sugar and seed:									
La.	278.9	243.0	248.0	20.1	22.0	23.0	5,557	5,350	5,704
Fla.	38.4	33.6	35.9	32.3	41.7	36.5	1,239	1,400	1,310
U.S. Total	317.3	276.6	283.9	21.6	24.4	24.7	6,795	6,750	7,014

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Acreage harvested for sirup: Average 1947-56	Acreage harvested for sirup: 1957	Acreage harvested for sirup: 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Ga.	10	4	3	172	185	175	1,668	740	525
Ala.	8	3	3	105	95	125	878	285	375
Miss.	7	4	3	132	160	165	1,004	640	495
La.	11	4	5	334	390	475	3,418	1,560	2,375
U. S.	41	15	14	201	215	269	7,770	3,225	3,770

SUGAR AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES 1/

Source	Sugar: Raw value: Average 1947-56	Sugar: Raw value: 1957	Sugar: Raw value: Indic. 1958	Sugar: Refined basis: Average 1947-56	Sugar: Refined basis: 1957	Sugar: Refined basis: Indic. 1958	Molasses including blackstrap (80° Brix) 2/: Average 1947-56	Molasses including blackstrap (80° Brix) 2/: 1957	Molasses including blackstrap (80° Brix) 2/: Indic. 1958
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Sugar beets	1,740	2,194	2,225	1,626	2,050	2,079	46,264	63,171	---
Sugarcane	534	532	590	499	497	551	47,587	45,086	46,000
U. S.	2,274	2,726	2,815	2,125	2,547	2,630	93,851	108,257	---

1/ Based largely on data from Sugar Division.

2/ Includes high test molasses from frozen cane.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Average 1947-56	Production 2/ 1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	976	820	1,170	1,250
New Hampshire	1,060	830	1,340	1,600
Vermont	890	550	570	1,070
Massachusetts	2,497	1,640	2,850	2,400
Rhode Island	169	100	190	125
Connecticut	1,293	1,080	1,450	1,040
New York	16,414	14,100	15,600	19,500
New Jersey	2,588	3,100	3,200	2,900
Pennsylvania	6,077	5,400	6,630	6,400
Delaware	316	330	370	300
Maryland	1,122	1,160	1,070	1,270
Virginia	8,917	10,800	8,100	11,100
West Virginia	4,030	4,485	5,000	5,400
North Carolina	1,257	1,750	1,400	1,700
Total Eastern States	47,605	46,145	48,940	56,055
Central States:				
Ohio	2,990	2,100	2,850	3,100
Indiana	1,433	1,750	1,610	1,628
Illinois	2,825	2,550	2,500	2,140
Michigan	8,256	12,000	10,000	11,600
Wisconsin	1,179	1,190	1,350	1,100
Minnesota	237	256	250	330
Iowa	177	35	230	100
Missouri	1,021	550	780	730
Nebraska	64	36	50	30
Kansas	296	50	290	180
Kentucky	319	445	188	395
Tennessee	333	400	400	690
Arkansas	445	725	48	560
Total Central States	19,578	22,087	20,546	22,583
Western States:				
Montana	120	55	110	115
Idaho	1,531	1,380	1,530	1,300
Colorado	1,307	1,505	1,120	1,520
New Mexico	560	540	612	714
Utah	410	360	440	330
Washington	25,978	17,700	33,200	30,400
Oregon	2,510	1,820	3,100	2,400
California	8,562	9,260	8,950	9,300
Total Western States	40,980	32,620	49,062	46,079
United States	108,163	100,852	118,548	124,717

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For economic abandonment, see page 101.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. H.	10	7	1	15
Mass.	79	95	8	120
R.I.	15	13	1	19
Conn.	143	145	35	170
N. Y.	1,251	1,030	150	1,390
N. J.	1,700	2,100	2,000	2,600
Pa.	2,451	2,340	2,300	3,100
Ohio	959	1,000	900	1,100
Ind.	415	425	322	500
Ill.	1,346	1,200	670	1,070
Mich.	3,020	2,600	2,950	3,000
Mo.	483	350	450	360
Kans.	110	47	155	135
Del.	127	70	70	90
Md.	447	400	400	490
Va.	1,331	1,500	1,420	1,950
W.Va.	612	520	470	840
N.C.	1,157	950	1,500	1,350
S.C.	3,031	4,350	4,400	4,900
Ga.	2,420	1,600	1,825	4,000
Ky.	270	200	125	190
Tenn.	267	320	150	180
Ala.	563	600	425	960
Miss.	375	447	268	443
Ark.	1,534	2,250	1,100	2,190
La.	77	80	125	145
Okla.	270	200	30	330
Texas	655	575	790	1,100
Idaho	316	270	95	352
Colo.	1,707	1,697	1,850	1,820
N.Mex.	141	97	150	160
Utah	543	360	580	450
Wash.	1,659	1,930	900	2,100
Oreg.	471	600	400	500
Calif., all	33,002	39,711	34,503	32,003
Clingstone 2/	22,118	27,085	22,377	21,085
Freestone	10,884	12,626	12,126	10,918
U. S.	62,974	70,079	61,518	70,120

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 101.

2/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	51	52	48	55
N. Y.	514	510	460	625
Pa.	169	70	100	115
Ohio	144	45	55	60
Ill.	166	120	115	88
Mich.	865	1,200	740	1,450
Mo.	119	55	110	75
Va.	81	40	34	40
W. Va.	48	60	30	65
N. C.	96	71	82	94
Ga.	169	80	86	98
Ky.	71	65	36	50
Tenn.	91	130	110	140
Ala.	101	42	80	175
Miss.	134	107	103	108
Ark.	86	86	49	102
La.	80	35	36	55
Okla.	80	36	25	80
Texas	191	123	234	250
Idaho	77	110	100	120
Colo.	195	225	165	225
Utah	204	310	320	370
Wash.	5,780	4,550	4,890	4,700
Oreg.	5,556	6,490	6,250	5,300
Calif.	14,518	17,710	17,418	14,334
U. S.	29,828	32,322	31,676	28,774

PEARS: Production in tons by varieties, Calif., Wash., and Oregon

State	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	144,500	113,750	122,250	117,500
Bartlett	103,240	73,750	78,000	80,000
Other	41,260	40,000	44,250	37,500
Oreg., all	138,888	162,250	156,250	132,500
Bartlett	54,610	63,750	62,500	55,000
Other	84,278	98,500	93,750	77,500
Calif., all	348,400	425,000	418,000	344,000
Bartlett	306,100	375,000	372,000	311,000
Other	42,300	50,000	46,000	33,000
3 States, all	631,788	701,000	696,500	594,000
Bartlett	463,950	512,500	512,500	446,000
Other	167,838	188,500	184,000	148,000

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in all other States. For economic abandonment, see page 101.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N. Y.	73,030	106,000	66,000	102,000
N. J.	1,370	1,200	1,300	1,200
Pa.	21,010	31,600	19,500	25,000
Ohio	14,350	13,800	10,900	18,000
Ind.	1,220	1,600	1,100	1,300
Ill.	1,840	1,300	1,400	1,100
Mich.	36,960	60,500	48,000	52,000
Iowa	1,950	900	1,600	1,300
Mo.	3,680	3,400	4,000	4,000
Kans.	990	100	600	500
Va.	900	350	350	370
N. C.	2,270	1,300	900	1,300
S. C.	1,210	1,300	1,500	1,700
Ga.	1,630	1,400	1,200	1,700
Ark.	8,280	10,300	1,300	10,300
Ariz.	2,760	5,500	6,200	5,700
Wash.	30,180	30,000	50,000	56,000
Oreg.	1,010	700	900	800
Calif., all	2,726,200	2,641,000	2,382,000	2,666,000
Wine varieties	578,500	570,000	535,000	586,000
Table varieties	579,200	453,000	474,000	510,000
Raisin varieties	1,568,500	1,618,000	1,373,000	1,570,000
Raisins 2/	230,850	200,000	163,000	172,000
Not dried	645,100	818,000	721,000	882,000
U. S.	2,931,370	2,912,250	2,598,750	2,950,270

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 101.
2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CRANBERRIES

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	14,260	13,000	12,900	38.6	43.3	47.3	550,500	563,000	610,000
N. J.	5,820	2,800	2,500	16.5	27.9	35.2	86,300	78,000	88,000
Wis.	3,500	4,000	4,100	69.4	71.0	82.9	243,800	284,000	340,000
Wash.	757	950	900	65.9	88.4	63.3	49,860	84,000	57,000
Oreg.	397	490	520	56.3	83.7	61.5	22,790	41,000	32,000
U.S.	24,734	21,240	20,920	38.9	49.4	53.9	953,250	1,050,000	1,127,000

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 102.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 1/ Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Equivalent tons Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958 2/
ORANGES:						
EARLY MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/:						
Calif.	15,064	9,100	14,000	580,000	350,000	539,000
Fla., All	42,750	52,700	51,000	1,923,800	2,371,500	2,295,000
Temple	1,720	1,500	1,800	77,400	67,500	81,000
Other	41,030	51,200	49,200	1,846,400	2,304,000	2,214,000
Texas	1,364	1,450	1,650	61,460	65,200	74,200
Ariz.	492	490	300	18,910	18,900	11,600
La.	196	205	185	8,794	9,220	8,320
Total Above Varieties	59,866	63,945	67,135	2,592,964	2,814,820	2,928,120
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	24,980	14,000	20,000	961,700	539,000	770,000
Fla.	32,950	29,800	34,000	1,482,900	1,341,000	1,530,000
Texas	632	550	650	28,410	24,800	29,200
Ariz.	533	760	350	20,520	29,300	13,500
Total Valencia	59,094	45,110	55,000	2,493,530	1,934,100	2,342,700
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	40,044	23,100	34,000	1,541,700	889,000	1,309,000
Fla.	75,700	82,500	85,000	3,406,700	3,712,500	3,825,000
Texas	1,996	2,000	2,300	89,870	90,000	103,400
Ariz.	1,024	1,250	650	39,430	48,200	25,100
La.	196	205	185	8,794	9,220	8,320
Total, All Oranges	118,960	109,055	122,135	5,086,494	4,748,920	5,270,820
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,720	2,100	4,500	212,400	94,500	202,000
Total, Oranges and Tangerines	123,680	111,155	126,635	5,298,894	4,843,420	5,472,820
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	34,160	31,100	34,000	1,366,400	1,244,000	1,360,000
Seedless	17,590	17,600	18,000	703,600	704,000	720,000
Other	16,570	13,500	16,000	662,800	540,000	640,000
Texas	5,770	3,500	4,200	230,800	140,000	168,000
Ariz.	2,626	2,780	2,000	85,260	90,400	65,000
Calif., All	2,427	2,400	2,300	81,160	80,000	77,000
Desert Valleys	905	1,100	800	29,410	35,800	26,000
Other areas	1,522	1,300	1,500	51,750	44,200	51,000
Total Grapefruit	44,983	39,780	42,500	1,763,620	1,554,400	1,670,000
LEMONS:						
Calif.	13,266	16,900	15,500	523,900	668,000	612,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	304	350	180	12,160	14,000	7,200
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	4/ 278	350	320	4/12,300	15,800	14,400

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. For economic abandonment, see page 102.

1/ Net content of box varies: Approximate averages are as follows-Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

2/ The indicated production for 1958 is based on reported prospects on December 1.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time average.

PRUNES: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

State and Season	Production 1/	Production having value 1/	Farm disposition: Home use	Farm disposition: Sales	Utilization of sales: Fresh sales	Utilization of sales: Processed: Dried 2/	Utilization of sales: Processed: Canned 3/	Utilization of sales: Processed: Frozen
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
				Fresh Basis				
IDAHO								
Av.1947-56	22,360	21,410	760	20,650	4/19,400	---	1,250	---
1957	22,200	22,200	800	21,400	4/21,400	---	---	---
1958	19,300	19,300	800	18,500	4/18,500	---	---	---
WASHINGTON, all								
Av.1947-56	18,840	17,796	1,121	16,675	11,058	5/123	5,368	126
1957	16,000	16,000	700	15,300	12,540	---	2,760	---
1958	13,500	13,500	600	12,900	10,950	---	1,950	---
OREGON, all								
Av.1947-56	52,060	46,730	2,276	44,454	13,019	5/11,085	18,475	1,875
1957	34,000	29,000	1,800	27,200	4,200	5/ 9,900	12,400	700
1958	17,100	17,100	870	16,230	1,400	5/ 2,945	11,675	210
				Dried Basis				
CALIFORNIA								
Av.1947-56	164,300	162,950	200	162,750	---	162,750	---	---
1957	165,000	165,000	200	164,800	---	164,800	---	---
1958	96,000	96,000	200	95,800	---	95,800	---	---
				Fresh Basis				
UNITED STATES								
Av.1947-56	504,010	493,311	4,657	488,654	4/43,477	5/418,083	25,093	2,001
1957	484,700	479,700	3,800	475,900	4/38,140	5/421,900	15,160	700
1958	289,900	289,900	2,770	287,130	4/30,850	5/242,445	13,625	210

1/ Differences between production and production of value are economic abandonment. For economic abandonment see page

2/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in California the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

3/ Includes some frozen and otherwise processed.

4/ Includes some canned.

5/ Equivalent fresh basis. The corresponding dried tonnage figures are: Washington: Average, 1947-56--35; Oregon: Average, 1947-56--3,430; 1957--3,100, 1958--950; United States: Average, 1947-56--166,215, 1957--167,900, 1958--96,750.

PRUNES: PRODUCTION BY AREAS, WASHINGTON AND OREGON

State and Area	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons
		Fresh Basis	
WASHINGTON, all	18,840	16,000	13,500
Eastern	15,280	13,000	12,500
Western	3,560	3,000	1,000
OREGON, all	52,060	34,000	17,100
Eastern	10,980	600	500
Western	41,080	33,400	16,600

PLUMS

State	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
	Fresh basis			
Michigan	5,920	4,900	7,300	7,200
California	79,900	100,000	81,000	63,000
United States	85,820	104,900	88,300	70,200

1/ For economic abandonment see page 101.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:				
Calif.	290,500	186,000	167,000	90,000
Wash.	14,710	7,700	14,000	14,000
Utah	4,850	2,200	9,400	4,200
United States	210,060	195,900	190,400	108,200
AVOCADOS:				
Calif.	22,440	15,800	42,000	41,000
Fla.	7,860	10,800	14,800	3,600
United States	30,300	26,600	56,800	44,600
DATES:				
Calif.	16,782	19,200	23,300	17,700
FIGS:				
Calif.				
Dried	2/ 27,880	2/ 24,800	2/22,700	2/23,300
Not dried	12,100	12,000	10,000	11,000
NECTARINES:				
Calif.	15,850	19,000	36,000	32,000
OLIVES:				
Calif.	48,000	70,000	37,000	70,000
	Crates 3/	Crates 3/	Crates 3/	Crates 3/
PINEAPPLES:				
Fla.	12,060	9,000	7,500	2,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
ALMONDS:				
Calif.	41,100	58,600	37,500	20,000
FILBERTS:				
Oreg.	6,840	2,900	12,000	6,800
Wash.	695	140	510	350
United States	7,535	3,040	12,510	7,150
WALNUTS, ENGLISH:				
Calif.	66,590	69,000	61,300	78,000
Oreg.	6,720	2,800	5,300	6,500
United States	73,310	71,800	66,600	84,500

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 102.
2/ Dry basis.
3/ Crates of approximately 70 pounds, net weight.

CHERRIES

State	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
SWEET VARIETIES:				
New York	4,050	1,600	2,700	6,100
Pennsylvania	1,110	300	1,000	1,100
Ohio	359	240	250	300
Michigan	7,420	8,000	15,500	12,500
4 Great Lakes States	12,939	10,140	19,450	20,000
Montana	1,115	160	1,820	1,960
Idaho	2,633	520	1,950	2,900
Colorado	623	550	420	1,100
Utah	3,234	1,700	4,900	4,800
Washington	20,180	5,700	15,800	18,000
Oregon	21,180	15,200	17,800	25,000
California	30,430	34,300	30,900	12,000
7 Western States	79,395	58,130	73,590	65,760
United States	92,334	68,270	93,040	85,760
SOUR VARIETIES:				
New York	21,750	14,400	22,100	22,000
Pennsylvania	8,580	8,400	9,300	10,200
Ohio	1,805	1,800	1,650	2,200
Michigan	67,600	55,000	89,000	49,500
Wisconsin	14,590	10,300	12,500	6,500
5 Great Lakes States	114,325	89,900	134,550	90,400
Montana	306	90	400	340
Idaho	686	850	1,700	1,600
Colorado	2,160	1,900	1,550	1,770
Utah	2,090	2,300	2,400	2,250
Washington	2,360	1,700	2,500	1,800
Oregon	2,790	3,000	4,000	3,500
6 Western States	10,392	9,840	12,550	11,260
United States	124,717	99,740	147,100	101,660

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 102.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N. C.	1,875	700	2,000	240	250	200
S. C.	3,256	910	3,100	586	190	700
Ga.	31,272	4,700	30,400	6,074	2,800	7,600
Fla.	2,859	1,300	2,700	2,026	1,100	1,800
Ala.	13,908	3,300	21,000	3,124	700	4,000
Miss.	4,336	3,400	8,400	4,699	4,300	5,600
Ark.	939	1,400	920	4,075	7,800	1,880
La.	3,405	2,200	4,000	11,925	14,900	11,000
Okla.	1,561	2,200	2,400	18,359	28,800	15,600
Texas	4,653	8,600	6,000	26,987	46,400	29,000
N.Mex.	2/ 2,734	5,400	3,800	---	---	---
U. S.	70,251	34,110	84,720	78,095	107,240	77,380

State	Production, All Pecans		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N. C.	2,116	950	2,200
S. C.	3,842	1,100	3,800
Ga.	37,346	7,500	38,000
Fla.	4,885	2,400	4,500
Ala.	17,032	4,000	25,000
Miss.	9,035	7,700	14,000
Ark.	5,014	9,200	2,800
La.	15,330	17,100	15,000
Okla.	19,920	31,000	18,000
Texas	31,640	55,000	35,000
N.Mex.	2/ 2,734	5,400	3,800
U. S.	148,347	141,350	162,100

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.
2/ Short-time average.

TUNG NUTS

State	Production 1/					
	Average 1947-56	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ga.	455	250	2/	60	100	2/
Fla.	16,880	21,600	6,200	16,500	16,000	40,000
Ala.	1,342	2,800	2/	1,100	700	3,500
Miss.	37,170	21,500	2/	66,800	52,100	70,000
La. 3/	13,950	4,900	2/	19,000	13,700	21,000
U. S.	69,797	51,050	6,200	103,460	82,600	134,500

1/ Air-dried nuts in the husk.
2/ Production negligible.
3/ Includes small quantities of tung nuts produced in Texas.

FRUITS AND NUTS: ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT

State	Unharvested production			Excess cullage of harvested fruit		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP:						
Vt.	---	---	54	---	---	---
Mass.	---	28	---	---	---	---
Conn.	---	45	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	---	230	975	---	---	---
Pa.	---	130	128	---	---	---
Mo.	---	39	---	---	---	---
Kans.	---	12	---	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	6	---	---	---
Wash.	---	800	500	---	500	---
Total	---	1,284	1,663	---	500	---
PEACHES:						
Ill.	48	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	---	30	175	---	---	50
Ark.	195	---	66	---	---	---
Colo.	---	---	---	63	98	273
Calif., all	---	---	---	3,167	1,542	1,291
Clingstone	---	---	---	3,167	1,542	1,291
Total	243	30	241	3,230	1,640	1,614
PEARS (ALL):						
Wash.	---	---	40	---	---	---
Oreg.	---	---	---	90	---	---
Calif.	---	125	---	---	500	---
Total	---	125	40	90	500	---
PEARS (BY VARIETIES):	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash. - Bartlett	---	---	1,000	---	---	---
Oreg. - (other than Bartlett)	---	---	---	2,250	---	---
Calif. - Bartlett	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
- Other	---	3,000	---	---	---	---
Total	---	3,000	1,000	2,250	12,000	---
GRAPES:						
Wash.	---	5,900	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	---	100	---	---	---	---
Calif., Raisins (not dried)	---	---	---	12,000	---	---
Total	---	6,000	---	12,000	---	---

FRUITS AND NUTS: ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT - Continued

State	Unharvested production			Excess cullage of harvested fruit		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:						
Wash.	---	3,000	200	---	1,800	---
Utah	---	800	---	---	---	---
PLUMS:						
Mich.	---	650	---	---	---	---
Calif.	---	---	---	4,000	3,000	---
PRUNES:						
Oregon	---	5,000	---	---	---	---
Eastern	---	---	---	---	---	---
Western	---	5,000	---	---	---	---
Calif. (dry basis)	2,000	---	---	---	---	---
CHERRIES:						
Sweet varieties						
Wash.	---	---	---	---	680	---
AVOCADOS:						
Fla.	---	---	---	1,125	545	---
NECTARINES:						
Calif.	---	---	---	---	---	3,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	200	---	---	---	---
CRANBERRIES:	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Wis.	---	---	---	18,000	---	---

CITRUS FRUITS

State	Fruits not harvested or not utilized		
	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES:			
Calif., all	480	270	---
Navels & Misc.	300	140	---
Valencias	180	130	---
TANGERINES:			
Fla.	200	---	---
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Calif., all	3	3	---
Desert Valleys	3	3	---
Other areas	---	---	---

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-56	1957	1958	Average 1949-56	1957	1958	Average 1949-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	11.6	23.0	13.5	163	140	96	1,909	1/ 3,220	1,296
Calif.	12.4	21.0	21.0	153	170	175	1,858	3,570	3,675
Total Winter	24.0	44.0	34.5	156.5	154.3	144.1	3,767	6,790	4,971
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	15.9	26.0	25.5	162	145	155	2,602	1/ 3,770	1/3,952
-Other	4.3	5.3	5.4	104	117	135	457	1/ 620	1/ 729
Texas	3.7	.3	.3	44	60	75	164	18	22
Total E.Spring	24.0	31.6	31.2	134.2	139.5	150.7	3,224	4,408	4,703
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.	26.6	24.0	23.0	101	100	115	2,687	2,400	2,645
S.C.	11.2	7.6	6.5	80	100	75	889	760	488
Ga.	3.1	2.3	2.0	59	60	58	183	138	116
Ala.-Baldwin	18.4	17.0	17.0	93	125	130	1,760	2,125	2,210
-Other	12.4	9.4	9.4	46	50	48	569	470	451
Miss.	11.1	10.0	9.0	39	45	45	435	450	405
Ark.	15.0	8.6	8.5	49	55	50	738	473	425
La.	11.3	8.6	6.8	41	50	45	459	430	306
Okla.	6.3	4.4	4.7	49	50	63	313	220	296
Texas	11.5	8.3	8.7	44	58	57	500	481	496
Ariz.	4.6	6.5	9.6	227	265	185	1,049	1,722	1,776
Calif.	65.8	67.0	73.0	259	305	245	16,957	20,435	17,885
Total L.Spring	197.3	173.7	178.2	135.4	173.3	154.3	26,538	30,104	27,499
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	12.5	8.0	9.0	64	65	80	805	520	720
Kans.	4.8	2.5	3.3	51	68	107	257	170	353
Del.	6.2	9.0	11.0	142	185	190	954	1,665	2,090
Md.	4.0	2.7	2.9	98	100	120	397	270	348
Va.-East.Shore	20.3	20.9	21.0	127	103	130	2,594	2,153	1/2,730
-Norfolk	4.0	2.9	2.3	103	72	85	419	209	196
-Other	8.5	7.3	7.0	64	62	67	543	453	469
N.C.	13.4	9.5	9.0	63	65	80	845	618	720
Ga.	3.8	2.9	2.8	36	40	38	137	116	106
Ky.	19.2	14.4	13.7	56	65	65	1,071	936	890
Tenn.	18.9	13.0	12.0	57	62	55	1,065	806	660
Texas	6.1	7.8	11.4	141	145	155	834	1,131	1,767
Total E.Summer	121.8	100.9	105.4	82.0	89.7	104.8	9,920	9,047	11,049
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.7	2.1	2.1	142	150	165	380	315	346
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	138	115	175	188	161	245
N.Y.-L.I.	23.6	17.5	13.0	192	240	235	4,472	4,200	3,055
N.J.	27.6	18.0	18.0	158	190	225	4,272	3,420	4,050
Pa.	6.2	3.5	4.3	136	115	180	832	402	774
Ohio	9.2	6.9	6.9	130	150	140	1,188	1,035	966
Ind.	7.0	3.2	2.9	108	140	152	745	448	441
Ill.	6.1	2.6	2.0	61	60	94	370	156	188
Mich.	7.6	6.0	6.0	93	120	140	700	720	840
Wis.	20.4	21.9	18.0	127	120	142	2,573	2,628	2,556
Minn.	5.2	4.9	4.8	126	130	170	648	637	816
Nebr.	7.0	4.6	5.2	89	110	115	616	506	598

See footnotes at end of table.

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-56	1957	1958	Average 1949-56	1957	1958	Average 1949-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
LATE SUMMER:Cont:									
Md.	3.4	2.2	2.4	70	60	85	240	132	204
Va.	5.6	5.0	4.7	70	80	75	392	400	352
W.Va.	14.8	11.0	12.0	64	72	65	943	792	780
N.C.	5.0	4.1	3.9	77	100	105	377	410	410
Idaho	9.3	8.6	10.5	206	215	215	1,919	1,849	2,258
Wyo.	1.2	.7	.1	209	190	240	253	133	24
Colo.	10.0	12.5	13.1	223	190	225	2,248	2,375	2,948
N.Mex.	1.1	2.9	3.2	94	170	170	105	493	544
Wash.	17.0	22.0	26.0	255	265	240	4,334	5,830	1/6,240
Oreg.	10.1	10.5	12.5	194	225	220	1,945	2,362	2,750
Calif.	12.9	10.2	11.5	266	275	285	3,416	2,805	3,278
Total L.Summer	214.2	182.3	184.5	156.2	176.7	187.9	33,158	32,209	34,663
FALL:									
Maine	137.8	137.0	149.0	255	276	250	35,087	37,812	37,250
N.H.	3.4	2.0	2.0	158	165	180	529	330	360
Vt.	4.1	2.3	2.1	139	160	175	561	368	368
Mass.	5.6	4.7	4.7	151	160	175	847	752	822
R.I.	3.3	3.3	3.3	197	210	225	655	693	742
Conn.	8.0	6.7	6.6	174	190	205	1,372	1,273	1,353
N.Y.-L.I.	28.0	31.5	36.5	202	235	245	5,746	7,402	8,942
-Upstate	53.0	35.0	39.0	162	170	200	8,506	5,950	7,800
Pa.	60.7	45.5	44.7	144	140	175	8,698	6,370	7,822
8 Eastern-Fall	303.9	268.0	287.9	204.2	227.4	227.4	62,001	60,950	65,459
Ohio	15.8	12.0	13.0	146	150	160	2,304	1,800	2,080
Ind.	6.1	5.6	5.6	189	225	177	1,146	1,260	991
Mich.	59.4	44.0	46.5	117	135	170	6,831	5,940	7,905
Wis.	36.1	26.1	31.0	135	130	145	4,809	3,393	4,495
Minn.	78.6	75.0	81.0	107	100	130	8,414	7,500	10,530
Iowa	8.5	6.0	6.0	72	80	90	612	480	540
N.Dak.	95.2	85.0	105.0	112	115	140	10,671	9,775	14,700
S.Dak.	12.0	9.0	8.8	80	80	86	942	720	757
Nebr.	22.6	13.4	13.4	149	135	155	3,394	1,809	2,077
9 Central-Fall	334.4	276.1	310.3	117.4	118.4	142.0	39,124	32,677	44,075
Mont.	10.1	8.9	9.2	132	150	160	1,325	1,335	1,472
Idaho	146.6	175.0	198.0	179	203	205	26,298	35,525	40,590
Wyo.	4.8	4.8	5.5	129	135	155	615	648	852
Colo.	43.6	43.5	45.9	185	195	230	8,080	8,482	10,557
Utah	10.9	10.5	10.0	152	155	155	1,643	1,628	1,550
Nev.	1.5	1.8	1.6	184	220	220	284	396	352
Wash.	14.4	18.0	19.0	223	230	230	3,243	4,140	4,370
Oreg.	25.5	28.0	28.0	223	245	250	5,669	6,860	7,000
Calif.	16.4	15.5	16.5	229	280	280	3,726	4,340	4,620
9 Western-Fall	273.8	306.0	333.7	185.7	207.0	213.9	50,883	63,354	71,363
Total Fall	912.1	850.1	931.9	166.9	184.7	194.1	152,008	156,981	180,897
United States	1,493.4	1,382.6	1,465.7	153.6	173.3	180.0	228,615	239,539	263,782

1/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): 1957 Winter-Florida, 260; Early Spring, Florida-Hastings, 200; Florida-other 74. 1958-Early Spring, Florida, Hastings Area, 312; Florida, other, 83; Early Summer, Virginia, Eastern Shore 136; Late Summer, Washington, 740.

POTATOES, IRISH

State	Acreage harvested: Average 1949-56	Acreage harvested: 1957	Acreage harvested: 1958	Yield per acre: Average 1949-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: 1958	Production: Average 1949-56	Production: 1957	Production: 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Maine	137.8	137	149	255	276	250	35,087	37,812	37,250
N. H.	3.4	2	2	158	165	180	529	330	360
Vt.	4.1	2.3	2.1	139	160	175	561	368	368
Mass.	8.3	6.8	6.8	148	157	172	1,227	1,067	1,168
R. I.	4.7	4.7	4.7	180	182	210	844	854	987
Conn.	8.0	6.7	6.6	174	190	205	1,372	1,273	1,353
N. Y.	104.6	84	88.5	181	209	224	18,724	17,552	19,797
N. J.	27.6	18	18	158	190	225	4,272	3,420	4,050
Pa.	66.9	49	49	143	138	175	9,529	6,772	8,596
Ohio	25.0	18.9	19.9	140	150	153	3,493	2,835	3,046
Ind.	13.1	8.8	8.5	146	194	168	1,891	1,708	1,432
Ill.	6.1	2.6	2	61	60	94	370	156	188
Mich.	67.0	50	52.5	114	133	167	7,532	6,660	8,745
Wis.	56.5	48	49	132	125	144	7,382	6,021	7,051
Minn.	83.8	79.9	85.8	108	102	132	9,062	8,137	11,346
Iowa	8.5	6	6	72	80	90	612	480	540
Mo.	12.5	8	9	64	65	80	805	520	720
N.Dak.	95.2	85	105	112	115	140	10,671	9,775	14,700
S.Dak.	12.0	9	8.8	80	80	86	942	720	757
Nebr.	29.6	18	18.6	135	129	144	4,010	2,315	2,675
Kans.	4.8	2.5	3.3	51	68	107	257	170	353
Del.	6.2	9	11	142	185	190	954	1,665	2,090
Md.	7.5	4.9	5.3	86	82	104	637	402	552
Va.	38.4	36.1	35	102	89	107	3,947	3,215	3,747
W.Va.	14.8	11	12	64	72	65	943	792	780
N. C.	45.0	37.6	35.9	87	91	105	3,909	3,428	3,775
S. C.	11.2	7.6	6.5	80	100	75	889	760	488
Ga.	6.9	5.2	4.8	46	49	46	320	254	222
Fla.	31.9	54.3	44.4	155	140	135	4,968	7,610	5,977
Ky.	19.2	14.4	13.7	56	65	65	1,071	936	890
Tenn.	18.9	13	12	57	62	55	1,065	806	660
Ala.	30.8	26.4	26.4	75	98	101	2,329	2,595	2,661
Miss.	11.1	10	9	39	45	45	435	450	405
Ark.	15.0	8.6	8.5	49	55	50	738	473	425
La.	11.3	8.6	6.8	41	50	45	459	430	306
Okla.	6.3	4.4	4.7	49	50	63	313	220	296
Texas	21.3	16.4	20.4	73	99	112	1,498	1,630	2,285
Mont.	10.1	8.9	9.2	132	150	160	1,325	1,335	1,472
Idaho	155.9	183.6	208.5	180	204	206	28,217	37,374	42,848
Wyo.	6.0	5.5	5.6	147	142	156	868	781	876
Colo.	53.6	56	59	192	194	229	10,328	10,857	13,505
N.Mex.	1.1	2.9	3.2	94	170	170	105	493	544
Ariz.	4.6	6.5	9.6	227	265	185	1,049	1,722	1,776
Utah	10.9	10.5	10	152	155	155	1,643	1,628	1,550
Nev.	1.5	1.8	1.6	184	220	220	284	396	352
Wash.	31.4	40	45	241	249	236	7,577	9,970	10,610
Oreg.	35.6	38.5	40.5	214	240	241	7,614	9,222	9,750
Calif.	107.4	113.7	122	242	274	241	25,958	31,150	29,458
U. S.	1,493.4	1,382.6	1,465.7	153.6	173.3	180.0	228,615	239,539	263,782

PLANTED ACREAGE, IRISH POTATOES, 1957 and 1958

State and seasonal group	1957	1958	State and seasonal group	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		1,000 acres	1,000 acres
WINTER:			LATE SUMMER: (Cer.)		
Fla.	25.0	17.5	Minn.	5.1	4.9
Calif.	21	21	Nebr.	4.9	5.4
Total	46.0	38.5	Md.	2.2	2.4
EARLY SPRING:			Va.	5	4.7
Fla.-Hastings	26	25.5	W.Va.	11	12
-Other	6	6.9	N.C.	4.1	3.9
Texas	.3	.3	Idaho	8.7	10.6
Total	32.3	32.7	Wyo.	.7	.1
LATE SPRING:			Colo.	12.5	13.8
N.C.	24	23	N.Mex.	3.1	3.2
S.C.	8	7.5	Wash.	22	26
Ga.	2.3	2	Oreg.	10.5	12.5
Ala.-Baldwin area	17	20	Calif.	10.2	11.5
-Other	9.4	9.4	Total	183.8	186.0
Miss.	10	9	FALL:		
Ark.	8.8	8.5	Maine	137	149
La.	8.8	7	N.H.	2	2
Okla.	4.6	5	Vt.	2.3	2.1
Texas	9.1	9	Mass.	4.7	4.7
Ariz.	6.5	9.6	R.I.	3.3	3.3
Calif.	67	73	Conn.	6.7	6.6
Total	175.5	183.0	N.Y.-L.I.	31.5	36.5
EARLY SUMMER			-Upstate	35	39.5
Mo.	8	9	Pa.	46.4	45.6
Kans.	2.8	3.6	8 Eastern	268.9	289.3
Del.	9	11	Ohio	12.4	14
Md.	2.7	2.9	Ind.	5.6	6.2
Va.-Eastern Shore	20.9	22	Mich.	45	47
-Norfolk	2.9	2.6	Wis.	26.5	31.8
-Other	7.3	7	Minn.	88	88
N.C.	9.5	9	Iowa	6	6
Ga.	2.9	2.8	N.Dak.	103	108
Ky.	14.4	13.7	S.Dak.	9.6	9.1
Tenn.	13	12	Nebr.	14.4	14
Texas	7.8	12.7	9 Central	310.5	324.1
Total	101.2	108.3	Mont.	9.1	9.6
LATE SUMMER:			Idaho	176	199
Mass.	2.1	2.1	Wyo.	5.1	5.7
R.I.	1.4	1.4	Colo.	44.5	46.2
N.Y.-L.I.	17.5	13.0	Utah	11	10.5
N.J.	18	18	Nev.	1.8	1.7
Pa.	3.6	4.4	Wash.	18	19
Ohio	6.9	6.9	Oreg.	28	28
Ind.	3.2	3	Calif.	15.5	16.5
Ill.	2.6	2	9 Western	309.0	336.2
Mich.	6	6	Total Fall	888.4	949.6
Wis.	22.5	18.5	U. S.	1,427.2	1,488.1

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-56	1957	1958	Average 1949-56	1957	1958	Average 1949-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	15.8	16.0	16.0	88	83	90	1,385	1,328	1,440
Mo.	2.6	2.0	2.0	54	60	65	142	120	130
Kans.	1.0	1.1	1.2	46	70	90	50	77	108
Md.	5.3	4.4	4.8	97	125	140	508	550	672
Va.	16.9	18.4	19.1	76	90	89	1,291	1,656	1,700
N. C.	44.4	39.0	31.0	60	70	75	2,651	2,730	2,325
S. C.	28.6	17.0	13.0	50	55	53	1,442	935	689
Ga.	28.8	14.0	11.0	41	46	48	1,198	644	528
Fla.	4.6	2.0	1.6	44	50	45	193	100	72
Ky.	6.1	4.8	4.4	50	56	55	304	269	242
Tenn.	13.5	9.0	8.0	54	60	63	728	540	504
Ala.	22.1	15.0	13.0	42	49	55	951	735	715
Miss.	25.5	22.0	19.0	44	50	48	1,151	1,100	912
Ark.	7.6	5.1	5.0	44	58	54	335	296	270
La.	90.9	76.0	81.0	55	54	59	4,979	4,104	4,779
Okla.	3.0	1.8	1.9	45	60	62	136	108	118
Texas	31.2	20.0	22.0	42	60	55	1,370	1,200	1,210
Calif.	11.5	13.0	12.0	69	75	85	797	975	1,020
U. S.	361.9	280.6	266.0	54.7	62.2	65.5	19,772	17,467	17,434